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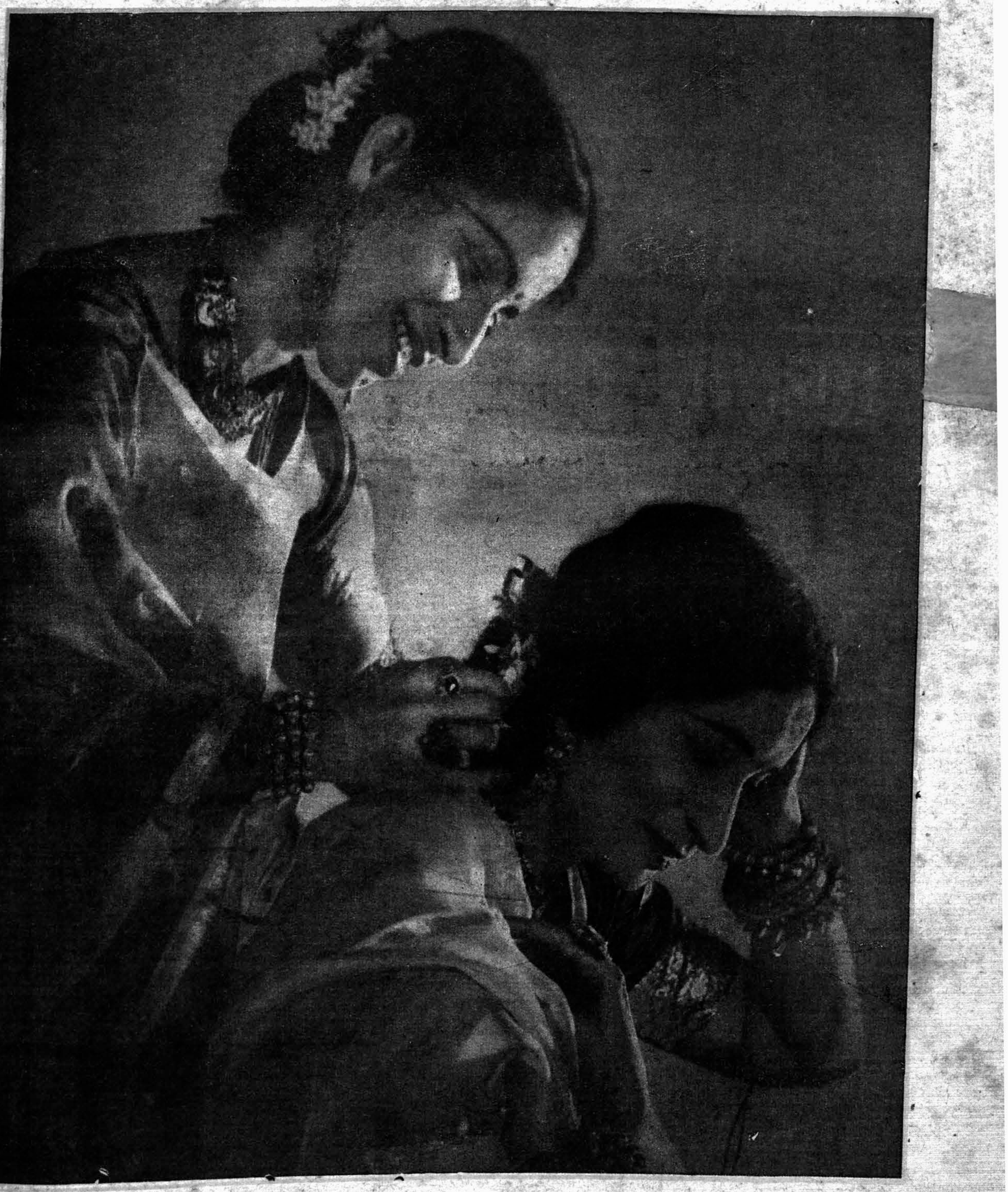
FLOWERS FOR HER HAIR



—Bhogilal J. Mistry

Dr. Eduard Benes: President And Democrat

—See Page 3

UNEASY PARTNERS

Japanese-German Relations Examined

By E. ZHUKOV

Relations between Germany and Japan bear a special character quite distinct from those subsisting between Germany and her European satellites. Japan has never been a vassal of Hitlerite Germany. Japan was prompted to a "rapprochement" with Hitlerite imperialism by her aggressive plans, but in achieving this rapprochement, leading Japanese circles never intended to follow humbly in the wake of German policies, submitting to Germany's specific aims and acting to the prejudice of their own interests.

Indisputably, Hitlerite Germany is not overpleased with her Far Eastern ally both as regards its active participation in the war against England and the United States and its uncompromising attitude on political questions. Japan is not inflicting damage on the military and economic potential of the U.S.A. and Great Britain to such an extent as would affect the position of Germany. Japan is limiting her participation in the war to large-scale though limited local operations in the south-eastern corner of the Pacific. Japan has her own aims and is not inclined to co-ordinate her south-eastern affairs with the strategic plans of Hitler.

Reviewing the question of mutual relations between Germany and Japan, the Turkish paper "Yeni Asir" stated in July 1943: "Germany and Japan did not achieve strategic unity even at a time when the fortunes of war smiled on them." Having lost their Italian ally, the Hitlerite adventurers are doing their utmost to prove that the Berlin-Tokyo Axis is in full working order and that "everything is going well" and "according to plan."

Japanese View

However, it is impossible to conceal the differences in the interpretation by Germany and Japan of the general military situation. The Japanese Press, for instance, commented with great restraint on the military situation on the Soviet-German front which had arisen as a result of the ignominious failure of Hitler's Summer offensive in 1943. The influential Japanese newspaper, "Asahi", wrote on July 29:

"The salient feature of this year's summer campaign is the fact that the Soviets have assumed the offensive. The experience of the last two years of the Soviet-German war shows that in the summer the Germans take the offensive whereas in the winter the Soviet undertake counter-attacks. However, during this summer the Soviets have gone over from a strategy of defence to that of offence. This fact shows that one cannot ignore the fighting powers of the Soviet Union. The German-Soviet war has taken a new turn."

These half admissions of an influential Japanese newspaper show that in Japan as well, a more sober estimate of the military prospects of Hitlerite Germany is gaining ground. Similar statements were made not long ago by other Japanese papers also.

The mighty blows inflicted by the valiant Red Army on the German military machine have brought Germany and her European vassals to the verge of disaster. There is growing disillusionment in Japan about the military strength of Germany. Indisputably Japan expected from her German ally much greater support for herself in her war against the United States and England.

The Hitlerites no less than the Japanese have been disillusioned about their allies—above all, because Japan evinced sufficient political insight not to become involved in Hitler's military adventure against the Soviet Union.

This article originally appeared in "War and the Working Class", Moscow, on January 1, 1944, and an English translation was published in "Soviet Union News", Delhi, for May. The following is condensed from the translation.

Different Aims

Japanese-German relations will inevitably be influenced by the colossal shake-up of the German military machine and the decline in the prestige of Hitlerism. However, it should be borne in mind that the military failures of Hitlerite Germany are causing contradictory reactions on Japanese-German relations. On the one hand, the Axis allies are losing confidence in each other and the diversity of their final aims is becoming more and more apparent. But on the other hand, the military alliance between Germany and Japan remains valid, as Japan fears the consequences which a sudden and complete defeat of German imperialism may have, while Germany is interested more than at any other time in retaining her military alliance with Japan.

At the present stage of the war Germany and Japan are interested in a maximum prolongation of military operations and in postponing the termination of the war which would threaten them with the most unpleasant consequences.

At certain stages of the war both Germany and Japan were able to score victories. But these victories were determined exclusively by favourable conditions of a temporary nature, by factors of transient significance. While embarking on their military adventure, both Germany and Japan based their main hopes on the military unpreparedness of their enemies, on the effectiveness of a sudden blow and on psychological factors connected with false and bare-faced propaganda about their supposed supremacy and "invulnerability," and so on.

On the limitless fields of Russia the Hitlerites have irretrievably lost their advantages. Facts are proving that the temporary advantages of Japan are likewise a thing of the past. Japan has lost her strategic initiative. She would now do well to recall the old Oriental proverb, "Having saddled a tiger, it is not easy to dismount from him."

At all events, Japan cannot any longer count on receiving effective help from Germany. The Germans are now concerned only with saving their own skins. Germany is standing on the brink of an inevitable and fast-approaching catastrophe.

NO TRAINS, NO PEOPLE, NO LUFTWAFFE

PILOT'S ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS ON "INVASION COAST"

For 30 to 50 miles behind the "invasion coast" are stretches of desolate land ruled by endless fleets of Allied planes sweeping it from end to end. In all this area of the western perimeter of Hitler's "Fortress of Europe" no trains run, no people can be seen, few guns fire—and the "Luftwaffe" is absent, writes the "Daily Telegraph" special correspondent with the Tactical Air Force.

The first eye-witness account of what lies behind the western wall was given me by a Flight-Lieutenant who had just climbed out of his Typhoon, a fighter bomber, after returning from one of the many raids to-day (May 11). I asked him to give me a pilot's view of the "invasion coast". "Well," he said thoughtfully, "the stage we have reached is an extremely interesting one. We and all the other Tactical Air Force squadrons operating from widely separated British, American and Allied stations in this country have now succeeded in driving the enemy right back from the positions he held for so long. There is no doubt about it and the effect is very remarkable. Over a huge area he has been compelled to abandon not only airfields that are of considerable importance to him but a great majority of his A.A. posts.

Completely Deserted

"Half an hour or so ago I was flying over that area and it was almost completely deserted. The effect was rather eerie. No enemy fighters came anywhere near us. We had the sky to ourselves. It really is astonishing. I remember a few months when we used to go out train-busting and there were all kinds of excellent targets. To-day there is a scene of desolation. Where railway lines are not broken they are idle. All civilians appear to have been evacuated. Whatever military forces remain must be well dug in. If they were not they would not be able to withstand the shattering blows being delivered without a stop.

"It seems to me that everything that can be pulled back has gone. The whole place is deserted and we are free as a rule to cross it without any attempt at interception except at a few points that remain strongly guarded by A.A. gunners. Only here do we meet real opposition. But we get through and reach the targets. I don't think there could be any higher tribute to the success of our attacks. We still drop bombs whenever necessary on what are reputed to be sites of secret weapons. But all you can see to-day are the big craters we have left."

Destruction Of Communications

One big task of the Tactical Air Force now is destruction of communications. It is being done in the most systematic way. There can be no question of the disruption already caused.

A Wing Commander made the most significant remark as to what all this activity meant. "There is far more difficulty in getting safely out of our own country," he said, "than getting into that of the enemy. What with fighter bombers, medium bombers and heavy bombers going out and coming back the sky is so thickly dotted that great care has to be taken to avoid collisions."

In an Interrogation Room this afternoon I had a glimpse of the typical daily happening. Typhoon pilots with tousled hair and still wearing scarves congregated in a large tent to detail results of their attack. They had been to the Dieppe area and crisply described the effects of a heavy fire on an important junction and to direct hits scored on bridges and railway lines. Within a few hours the same pilots were back again on the job.

Do You Know This?

In 1943 village women in Britain made enough jam at their fruit-preserving centres to supply 76,446 people with a year's ration.

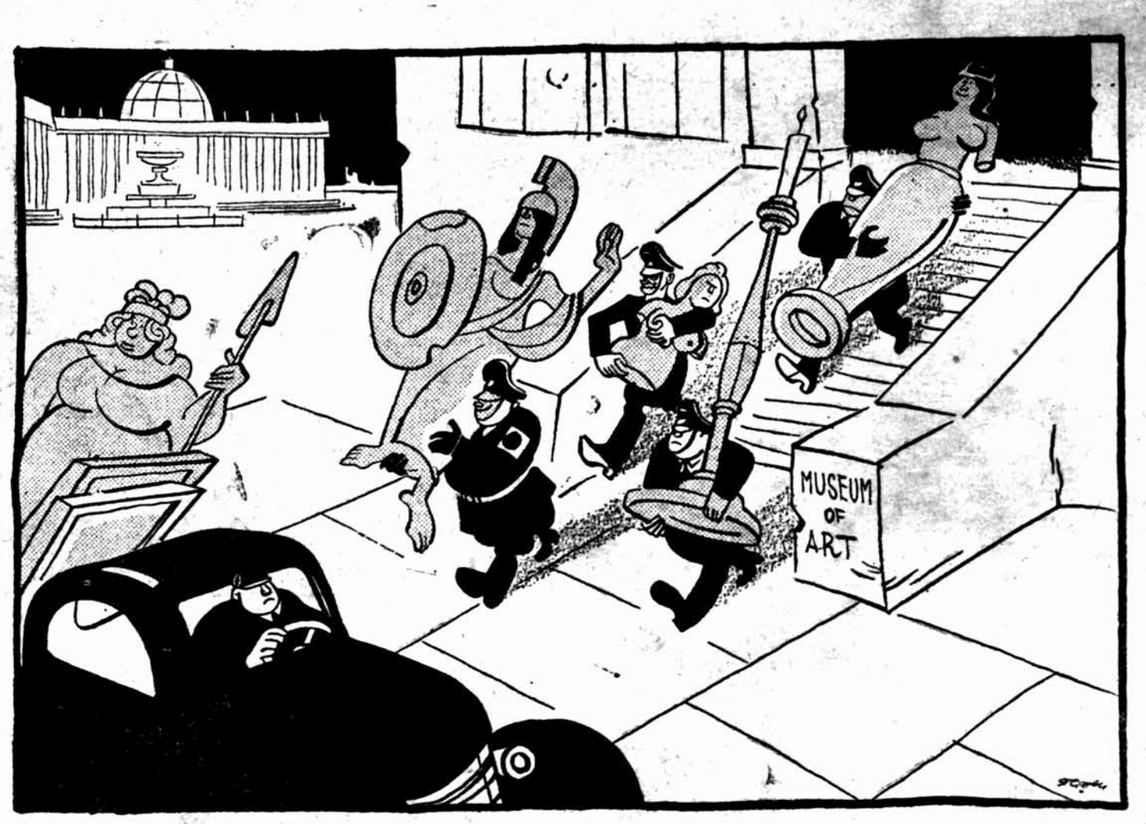
Razor blades salvaged by the Southern Railway (one of Britain's main line systems) exceed 2,000,000, and have realised more than £700 for the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

In peacetime the people of Britain ate every year 250,000 tons of onions, of which only 6,000 tons were home grown. Growers of tulips and daffodils were asked to grow onions, and in 1943 Britain produced 95,000 tons.

Minimum needs of occupied countries of Europe during first six months after liberation, in foodstuffs, raw materials and necessities of life have been estimated at 45,855,000 tons.

In the last 12 months the number of man hours required for the manufacture of a Lancaster bomber has decreased by 38.2 per cent.

During the first four years of war, the increase in productivity per worker in Britain was 20 per cent. This means that 100,000 men and women are now doing the work which used to require 120,000 workers.



"Art achievements under the Fuehrer's supervision have reached a higher point than ever before . . ."—(Dr. Goebbels).

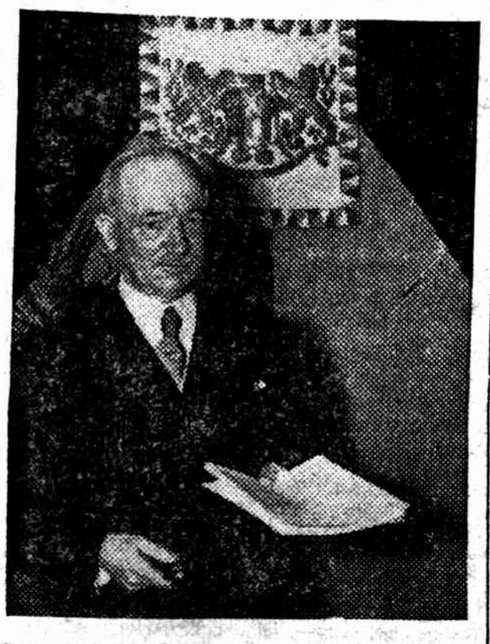
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

An Anniversary Tribute

President Eduard Benes

Democracy Is His Whole Philosophy Of Life

By T. K. Menon



Dr. Eduard Benes photographed in front of the Czechoslovak Coat of Arms.

In a world that seems so largely dominated by mass movements, it is striking how much leading individuals stand out and acquire in the public mind a symbolic value.

Thus, Hitler, Stalin, Churchill, Gandhi and Roosevelt all symbolise the national aspirations of the people of their respective nations in spite of the conflicting and contradicting interests and characteristics among them.

Among the small nations President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia represents the national and political aspirations of his people. This can be seen from the divided allegiance of the peoples of Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Finland and other small powers to the so-called leaders of these states who have established themselves in power either in their own territory or in exile. But Benes symbolises the aspirations of the Czech and Slovak people ever since he started their struggle for freedom during the last war and the establishment of Czechoslovakia as an independent nation under the Paris Peace Treaty. That is why Dr. Benes is universally respected and admired by the Czechoslovak people.

Early Life

Today—May 28, 1944—this great statesman of a small but vital nation of Central Europe celebrates his sixtieth birthday. The importance of this day is not in itself due to his reaching the ripe age of 60, it is in fact only due to the political, economic and social importance of Czechoslovakia in Europe, because the future of Czechoslovakia is linked up with the future of Europe and the world. That is why the great German statesman Bismarck said: "Bohemia is the fortress of Europe". No wonder Hitler was overanxious about the "fate" of his Sudeten-Germans!

Benes was born in a small town called Kozlany, west of Prague, on the 28th May, 1884, the youngest of a family of ten children. His father was a poor farmer who could not afford to give young Benes much education. Benes studied at the high school at Prague, where he became a famous football player. In 1904 he matriculated, spent one year at the Prague University and left for Paris to continue studies and support himself.

As his father could not give him any money, Benes started journalistic work for few Czech papers and wrote weekly "Paris Letters" for them. This brought him some £4|- a month which was hardly enough for his food and lodging, so he could not afford any of the night life or the boulevards of that great and romantic city. In Paris he studied at the 'Sorbonne' and the "Ecole libre de sciences politiques". By this time he became well versed in the French language and undertook the translation of "L'Assommoir". His thesis on "Le Problemme Autrichien et la Question Tcheque", (The Problem of Austria and the question of Czechoslovakia), won him a Doctor's degree.

Member Of "Maffia"

This and other writings established for him a reputation in French political and literary circles. Satisfied with the results obtained, he visited England and Germany and returned to Prague in 1908. That year he was appointed Professor of Political Economy at the Czech University of Prague. Benes was an ardent admirer of Prof. Thomas Masaryk—the founder-philosopher of the Republic—who at that time was also a professor in the Prague University.

In 1914 when the first volleys were fired against Belgrade, Benes was spending his summer holidays in the country. He interpreted the entry of England in the war as presaging the certain defeat of the Austro-Hungarian Central Powers and the end of the Empire, which persecuted the Czech and Slovak people for generations. Benes went to Prague to see what effect the events have made on the common people. He secured a passport and established contact with Masaryk, who by this time had left the country. This was on the morrow of the great Battle of Marne.

A group of Czech patriots gathered at Prague and founded the nucleus of what was subsequently to be known as the "Maffia'. Benes worked on the Maffia and undertook trips to various parts of Europe organising Czechs and Slovaks all over Europe and abroad. Meanwhile the Austro-Hungarian authorities got scent of the affair and urgently issued warrants for the immediate arrest of Benes, Masaryk and the members of the Maffia on charges of high treason. Benes in the meanwhile left the country with few of his followers, but the police took his wife—Anna Benes—into custody and lodged her in gaol for a long time in spite of her serious illness.

International Figure

The events which took place after this are history. By the relentless effort of Benes and Masaryk, Czechoslovakia was declared an independent nation by the Allies under the Paris Peace Treaty. Naturally, the venerable leader of the organisation—Masaryk became the first President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia and Benes became the nation's first Foreign Minister. As Foreign Minister Benes did admirable work in building up good relations with neighbouring states. He negotiated the French-Czech Treaty, the Czechoslovak-Russian Treaty, and brought Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia into a unit known as the "Little Entente".

In 1924 together with the great Greek statesman Politis, Benes was the creator of the Geneva Protocol, which aimed at preventing wars. In 1932 he protested against the Japanese conquest of Manchuria and China, in 1934 he opposed the Italian rape of Abyssinia, he insisted upon the application of Sanctions to the bitter end. He mediated between Great Britain and Persia in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Concession dispute, again between Russia and England when British technical staff of Vickers were arrested by the OGPU for alleged espionage activities.

Dr. Benes shaking hands with M. Kalinin, President of the U.S.S.R., after the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between the Soviet Union and the Czeslovak Republic.

Sympathy For India

Benes as well as the late Prof. Masaryk were always sympathetic to the Indian cause, and they both admired Mahatma Gandhi very much for his philosophy of truth and non-violence. It was one of the greatest ambitions of Masaryk to meet the Mahatma and while Gandhiji was in England for the Round Table Conference, Masaryk sent his own daughter to England to invite Gandhiji to Czechoslovakia, but as events in India were taking a critical shape Gandhiji could not accept the invitation.

Also, of all countries of Europe in Czechoslovakia Indians were treated with great kindness and respect, and Czechoslovakia is the one country which never tried to misrepresent India. The Indo-Czechoslovak Institute in Prague has not only done much to popularise Indian culture and civilisation, it was also responsible for important Indians like late Poet Tagore, Pandit Nehru, Mrs. Pandit, and many others being invited to the country.

On December 1935 when Masaryk retired at the ripe old age of 85 Benes succeeded as President.

An Exile Again

After the occupation of Rhineland Czechoslovakia through President Benes declared her willingness to go with the other signatories of the Locarno Treaty to war against Germany. In 1937 and 1938 Benes warned the democracies that appeasement to Hitler, and other aggressors would result in further aggression and total war. Munich and what followed were the direct consequence of the events mentioned. Benes was invited several times to 'collaborate' with Hitler but being a practical realist he refused all overtures to denounce solemn obligations and treaties of the Nation.

As Dr. Benes observed "it was clear and simple; it was perfectly Nazi" and Czechoslovakia refused to fall in line with the Nazi scheme. So Benes and the brave Czechs went doggedly and with discipline through the ordeal of Munich. But it was not enough for Hitler to seize the Czechoslovak fortifications and strategically important territories. What Hitler could not tolerate was Benes himself.

Under the fell pressure of grave consequences to his people and to ease the situation for his country, Benes bid farewell to his

(Continued On Page 11)

THREE KINGS AND A PRESIDENT

King Haakon of Norway, King Peter of Yugoslavia, King George and Dr. Benes at the United Nations Day in London.

London Calling!

Does Churchill Take His Orders From Beaverbrook?

From Our London Correspondent

The general public is largely unaware of the squirmings and wrigglings which are perpetually going on in the political ant-heap even in wartime. The British newspapers, as a sense of public duty or sometimes because their owners are directly involved don't uncover every move in the perpetual struggle for place and for power. That is probably inevitable as long as human nature remains as it is—whatever political system happens to be working.

The National Government's defeat on Clause 82 of the Education Bill was of no vast importance except as showing the country's dissatisfaction with the out of date House of Commons which is bringing important results in the Commons itself.

The "progressive" section of the Tory Party knows that unless the Party can assume a guise of youth and hold out a hope to the rising generation which has never had a vote, though it has carried a great part of burden in this war, then the Tories are doomed to long years of outer darkness with only City directorships to look forward to—and perhaps diminishing number of them.

Quintin Hogg, son and heir of Lord Hailsham, Viscount Suirdale, son and heir of the Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, son and heir of the Earl of Sandwich, Sir Alfred Beit, a diamond millionaire were all educated at Eton. Together with Lady Astor and her son William Waldorf Astor, they belong to the group known as the Young Tories, better still in Parliamentary language The Tory Reform Committee. They believe they are guardians of the social system, prevailing in their country against Labour who would institute a profound, social change after the war.

Some weeks ago they held a balance of power and succeeded in defeating the Government on an amendment designed to secure equal pay for women teachers.

Fresh from triumph they adjourned to a Mayfair hotel where they celebrated their first parliamentary triumph. Then came the dawn and the House re-assembled with these Etonians proudly confident they had made political history.

The House was crowded to doors, many members were unable to find seats. The Etonians sat huddled together, still flushed with triumph but their triumph was short-lived and died down when Mr. Winston Churchill, their boss as the leader of the Tory Party, said that a vote would be taken and would be regarded as a vote of confidence in the Government.

It suddenly dawned on these Etonians they had nearly wrecked the Government which is dominated by members of their own party. They fell over each other assuring Mr. Churchill they were hundred per cent behind him Of course the very next week the House gave Mr. Churchill the vote of confidence he demanded.

Politics is like that but all that the Etonians have proved is that Mr. Winston Churchill still remains the leader of British Parliament and when he registers disapproval there is no one who can successfully challenge him.

In short these Young Tories are as conscious of the needs of the British people as Hitler is of yearnings of a young Jewish boy pining away in Polish Ghetto. They are like Anatole France's rich man who would do anything for the poor but get off their backs.

It may be recalled that about three weeks ago these Young Tories voted with the government when the question of increased pay for the soldiers came up but this week they voted against the government. So one can draw one's own conclusions as to their political stability and reliability. We have no need to deny that wealthy people are kindly disposed towards the unfortunate poor but those who turn down the demands for soldiers' increased pay and then become Knights in shining armour battling for equal pay for women just don't appeal to intelligent people. They are just playboys of the political world

Foreign Office Undercurrents

More important than the flurry over Mr. Butler and the Education Bill are the undercurrents of the Foreign Office situation. That the Foreign Office should be a centre storm is not a matter for wonder. But that the tidal wave should threaten to engulf Mr. Anthony Eden seems rather less than due measure of justice. The Foreign Office requires spring cleaning no doubt but it is from its foundations that cleaning should begin and not from the top. Its whole set-up is wrong and if there is going to be an upheaval it would be desirable that other members of the British Commonwealth should have a say in the new arrangements which indeed vitally concern them.

When Mr. Eden is in the news it is natural to look with additional care at the "Yorkshire Post" with which he has family connections. And here is what the "Post" has to say: "In the present developing international position it would be doubtless better for Mr. Eden to continue as the Foreign Secretary if he could do so without undue physical strain than to embark on some new arrangement for directing the foreign affairs. However hard Mr. Eden may have been working it must be said he looks very fit. Some of those who recommend relieving Mr. Eden of part of his present work have also seen fit to criticise his handling of foreign policy. Such criticisms are usually based on shallow generalities. Britain's Foreign Secretary ought not to be blamed for anything that happens in the world and that anybody who dislikes British foreign policy has to be attuned to military objectives of winning the war it has also to be attuned to the foreign policies of our allies." The writer adds that the suggestion in one quarter that Lord Beaverbrook would like to take a hand in diplomatic affairs would create a widespread alarm and protest

Differences Over Russia?

The theories that real divergence of views behind scenes is the policy to be adopted towards Russia may have some basis but Mr. Eden's known desire to work amicably with the Soviet Union has such sure foundation in realism that it is difficult to believe that the once powerful anti-Soviet circles are now sufficiently strongly influential to force Mr. Eden once more to resign as a gesture of dissatisfaction against the policy of the government. If he did, there is no doubt where the sympathies of the country would lie.

Talking of Lord Beaverbrook takes me back to Mr. Churchill's recent broadcast. In political circles it is suggested that the voice was that of Mr. Churchill but the hand that wrote the speech was the hand of Lord Beaverbrook. The speech met with extremely mixed response in the press but the public reactions are likely to prove to be one of disappointment. The "Birmingham Post'—for long Mr. Neville Chamberlain's personal organ—described the speech as not conforming to the expectations. "It seemed to come from a tired man."

Political circles, mostly Conservatives, express the opinion that time is rapidly approaching when there must be a showdown, "eliminating Lord Beaverbrook's influence." Criticism of Mr. Churchill is not confined only to the Labour benches. It also comes from the Conservatives who seem to resent what appears to be growing and dominating influence of Lord Beaverbrook in Cabinet affairs. While socially it is regarded favourably we do not forget friends in politics. Mere friendship is not enough and unless Beaverbrook influence is toned down or eliminated there is likely to be increasing criticism and opposition which Prime Minister's last broadcast cannot overcome.

40-Hour Week

The Trades Union Congress has decided to invite the views of affiliated trade unions on a proposal for a 40-hour week and to ask the Government to introduce a Bill.

The T.U.C. wants to fix 40 hours as the general standard for post-war industry; providing that there should be no restriction in earnings with the shortening of the working week; and in terms that would enable the principle of the 40-hour week to be applied to each industry according to the circumstances of that industry.

The T.U.C. points out that the principle of the 40-hour week had already been accepted by several countries, including the United States—although its application in America is suspended because of war conditions.

The present standard working week in Britain varies from industry. to industry. Hours worked are:

Engineering 47, Railways 48, Building 44 to 46 1/2 and Agriculture 48 to 50.

Of course, it must be pointed out that a Forty-Hour Week Act would not mean that actual working hours would be restricted to 40, but overtime rates would be payable for hours worked in excess.

This overtime payment should be regarded as a penalty, which in the long run is bound to discourage the employers from demanding more than the standard week. The Act would have the practical effect of making 40 hours the number normally worked.

God Or Idol?

George Bernard Shaw caused a flutter in the dovecot by a question he sent to the Brains Trust a West Hampstead Festival. This is what he asked:

"As the war at present convulsing the world is an attempt by Adolf Hitler to repeat the campaigns of Joshua, with the Germans as the chosen race, does the Brains Trust class Jehovah as God or as a Barbarous tribal idol?"

Question Master was Mrs. Blanche Dugdale, the niece of the late Lord Balfour. Describing herself as "the lion tamer", and her brains trust as "the lions", she introduced them. They were Mr. S. S. Silverman, M.P.; Sir Leon Simon, C.B. Director of the Post Office Savings Bank; Mr. Abraham Sofaer, the actor; Rabbi Harris Swift, Minister of St. John's Wood Synagogue; Prof. Ernst Frankenstein, author and Dr. Nathan Morris, educationist.

Mr. Sofaer was in the minority when, supporting Mr. Shaw, he said: "Isn't it true that Jehovah was a tribal god then, and that we have a much larger conception of the Deity now?"

Mr. Silverman said "it is a ridiculous suggestion to say that Joshua was like Hitler. Hitler's crime is that he wants to take civilisation back 3,000 years, when it ought to go forward."

Sir Leon Simon said "There is a superficial resemblance, but there are two important differences. The Hebrews were a wandering tribe trying to win back their own land. They stood for a much higher ideal than those tribes they set out to conquer. Hitler stands for a low ideal."

Prof. Frankenstein said "our ancesters applied the policy of the times. Hitler doesn't apply modern standards but the standards of 6,000 years ago."

Dr. Morris said "Jehovah said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.' Could that have come from a tribal idol?"

The Question Master, summing up, said "I think we really have put Mr. George Bernard Shaw in his place."

What's What

It is learnt that G.B.S. is engaged correcting the proofs of his new book, "Everybody's Political What's What." His publishers hope to get the book ready by this spring.

He has supplied them a 'blurb'. In this he said that the book is "only an attempt by a very ignorant old man to communicate to people still more ignorant than himself such elementary social statistics as he has managed to pick up by study and collusion with living persons and hard facts in the course of a life (long as lives go, but too short for this particular job) spent largely in discovering and correcting the mistakes into which his social antecedents and surroundings led him."

Mr. Shaw adds: "When I was a child my governess made me read a book called "The Child's Guide to Knowledge." When I was at the height of my adult powers I wrote a play called 'As far as Thought Can Reach.' The present book, written in my second childhood, is not meant for people who want to know how far political thought can reach; it is just a 'Child's Guide to Politics.' My political experience has convinced me that, though in this department everybody nowadays seems to know the x y z of everything, nobody knows the a b c of anything."

What Is Truth?

A definition of the difference between truth and accuracy was given by Mr. Justice Croom-Johnson at Chester Assizes.

He told the jury that "the overwhelming number of people who come into the court mean to tell the truth. But are they accurate when they tell it?

Truth and accuracy are different things. A man might be so grossly inaccurate that you say he is a liar, and he may be, but it does not follow that he is not meaning to tell the truth.

What is truth in fact? You can remember all sorts of arguments at home such as when Aunt Marian visited you. One says one thing and another a different thing and both are telling the truth, but both are not accurate unless Aunt Marian paid two visits."

Unpunctuality Saves Life

One evening a Civil Servant in London promised his wife that he would be home to supper by 7.30. He tried hard to keep his promise as his wife had been ill for a few weeks. However, one thing and another delayed him. He had not returned home by 9 o'clock.

His wife became depressed. And although not feeling well, she went to a club and played cards for several hours. Her mother who lives with her, went out too, just to call on friends.

Just after they had gone out, the tired husband came home.

As nobody was at home he also decided to go out.

Past midnight the three returned separately. What did they find?

They found the home completely destroyed by an enemy bomb. So you cannot say that unpunctuality and gambling at that do not save lives!

Mock Election

Tom Driberg, Independent M.P., reporting a mock election at a Derbyshire secondary school, says it provided the pretext for a welcome and exalted breach of the party truce.

The election was conducted on strictly Parliamentary lines; real ballot boxes were borrowed from the Town Hall.

The Tory candidate had the full support of the local real M.P. Hugh Molson, and also received the following highly partisan message from the Foreign Secretary himself:

Mr. Eden .... sends you his best wishes. I think I might emphasize that Conservatism stands for freedom for the individual, especially for individual initiative and ownership as opposed to everything being controlled by the State—Charles Ponsonby, Parliamentary Private Secretary."

The Labour candidate had no such heavy reinforcement, but a telegram from one Coop-Labour M. P. Rev. G. S. Woods from Finsbury.

The young electors showed just what they thought of the individual freedom smoke-screen. Miss Jean Jackson, had a smashing victory as a Labour candidate with 175 votes to the Tory's 113; other candidates were Liberal (32) Independent (14) Independent Labour (13).

Driberg comments: "The child is father to the man; no wonder the new register, giving even 21-year-olds their vote, is taking so long to produce.

Atlantic Charter In Basic

The Atlantic Charter, written in Basic English, is published in Whitehall as a 1d. White Paper. Comparative examples given include:

From the original: "First their countries seek no aggrandisement territorial or other."

Basic English version: "First, their countries will do nothing to make themselves stronger by taking more land or increasing their power in any other way."

Original version: "Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

Basic English: "Second, they have no desire for any land to be handed over from one nation to another without the freely voiced agreement of the men and women whose interests are in question."

A comparison from Mr. Churchill's recent speech is:

Original: "Diplomatic and commercial representatives in foreign countries will be asked to do all they can to encourage the spread of Basic English as an auxiliary language."

Basic English version: "Foreign Office and trade representatives in other countries will be requested to do everything possible to get Basic English more widely used as a second language."

GANDHIJI MAINTAINS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Entertained To Music And 'Garba' Dances: Bhulabhai Sees Mahatma: Mrs. Pandit Arrives At Juhu

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahatma Gandhi was examined this morning by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr. Sushila Nayar. It is learnt that the slight improvement in his health is being maintained.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai saw Gandhiji this afternoon. A number of visitors came to "Gandhi Gram" to see Gandhiji, but they could not proceed further than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's shack. A few of them who by-passed the shack were seen by Mrs. Naidu and were called back.

Gandhiji was entertained to music and "garba" dances for an hour in the afternoon.

A few American members of the Navy came to Mrs. Naidu's shack and later attended the evening prayers.

Gandhiji's blood is being examined with the instrument which is supposed to be the only one of its kind in India and which has been sent from Hyderabad (Deccan).

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit returned from U.P. to-day and drove straight to "Gandhi Gram", Juhu. She is staying with Mrs. Naidu.

BIOGRAPHY OF MAHADEV DESAI

BOMBAY, May 26: Arrangements are being made to bring out an authoritative biography of late Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary by the Navajeevan Prakash Mandir of Ahmedabad, very shortly. It is being written by a close associate o. Mahadev.

It is said that Mahatmaji himself tried to write the life story of his secretary during his detention in the Aga Khan's palace, but as he was overwhelmed by grief he could not proceed.—India Press Service.

Malaviyaji To Meet Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, who was recently not keeping well is now improving. He is extremely anxious to meet Gandhiji and is expected to do so at the earliest possible opportunity.

NAVJIVAN PRESS MANAGER REJECTS MAGISTRATE'S OFFER

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

It is understood that the District Magistrate offered to hand over the Navjivan Press of Mahatma Gandhi which was taken possession of in August 1942 but the Manager of the press refused to take possession till the essential parts which were removed were returned.—A. P.

CHRISTIANS TO SEE MAHATMA TO-DAY

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay, Mahatma Gandhi has gladly consented to receive a visit from Christian friends at his Hut at Gandhigram, near St. Joseph's Church, Juhu, to-day Sunday, after his evening prayers at 7-30 p.m. All Christians who may desire to see Mahatma Gandhi are welcome to join.

PUNJAB STUDENTS' TELEGRAM TO GANDHIJI

LAHORE, May 26

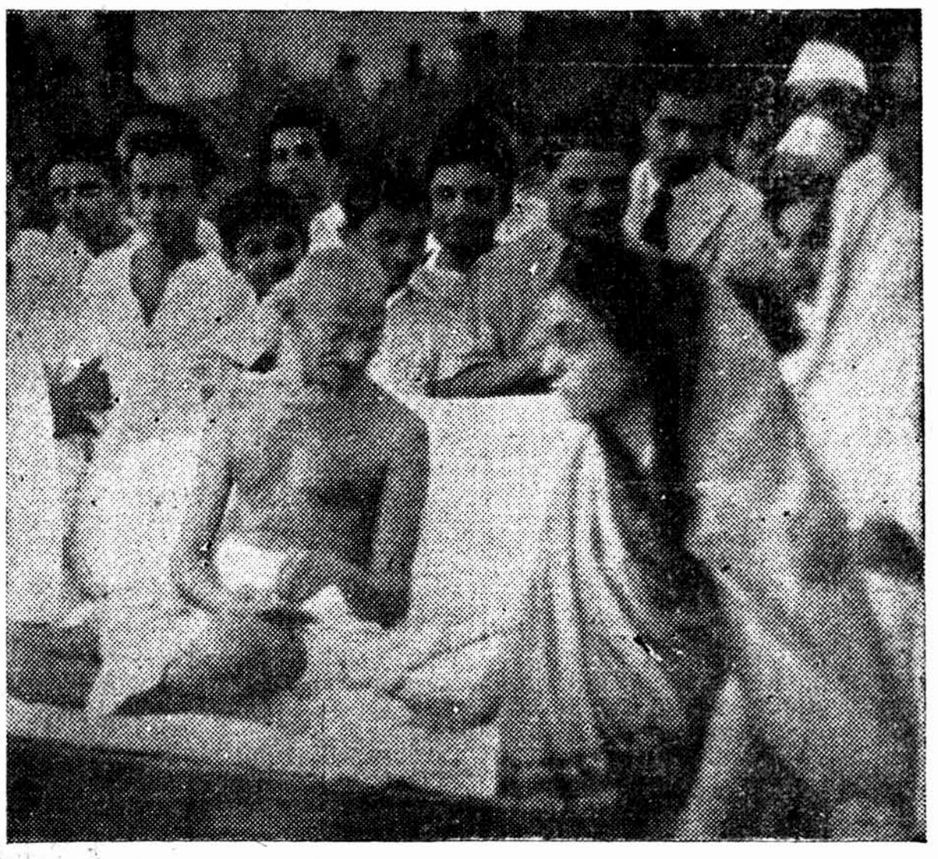
Mr. Satyapal Dang, President of the Punjab Students' Federation has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, C/o. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. "Reported move of some Congressmen for Congress-Unionists alliance is against the principals of Congress. It will bring disaster to the national movement. Pray intervene. Congress must support the League against the Unionists."—O. P.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Consul for Afghanistan gave a garden party at his residence this evening to celebrate 26th anniversary of Afghan Independence.

The function was attended by members of the Consular Corps in the city, distinguished citizens and the Mayor of Bombay



"GREEDY"!—Gandhiji collecting cash for the Harijan fund by giving his autographs.

Photo: D. R. D. WADIA.

Allies Make Substantial Gains In Central Italy

Allied Force Advance Headquarters, Mediterranean, May 27:—

To-day's 'communique' said "Army hard fighting has taken place and further progress has been made all along the front.

In Liri valley, the eighth army has pressed forward against strong opposition from the bridgehead over River Melfa. On the right flank, Torello, Montecairo and Reocasocca have been cleared of enemy.

Troops of the Fifth Army made substantial gains having captured San Giovanni, Pastona and Monte Rotondo and Have, approached the outskirts of Amaseno, Priverno and Sezze. Town Cori north of the bridgehead has been taken.

Of the places mentioned in to-day's Mediterranean 'communique', Sezze is about ten miles east of Littoria across the Appian way. Priverno is some six miles further east. Ten miles east from there lies Amaseno. These three towns are in the area where the beachhead forces and the main body of the Fifth Army are linking up. Pastent is four miles west of Pico on the French sector of the Fifth Army front.

Air Attacks On Central Italian Targets

The 'communique' adds:—

AIR: Yesterday heavy bombers struck numerous blows at highways, raillines and bridges in Central Italy leading to the battlefront. Fighter-bombers continued their offensive against motor and rail traffic concentrating their efforts in Valmontone Velletri and Rome Bracciano areas. Again they destroyed a large number of motor vehicles. Light-bombers attacked enemy concentrations at Frascati.

Strong forces of fighters escorted by heavy bombers again attacked communication targets in South-Eastern France, bombing railyards at Saint Etinne, Lyons, Chambery, Grenoble and Nice and the railroad bridge over Var River. Other heavy bombers attacked troop concentrations at Bihac in Yugoslavia. Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked objectives in Central Italy.—Reuter.

Punjab Premier Expelled From League

LAHORE, May 27

The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League has decided that Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana shall be forthwith expelled from the membership of the All-India Muslim League and shall be ineligible to become a member in future till the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League remove this ban against him.

This decision is announced in the course of a lengthy statement issued by the Committee at midnight.—A.P.

CAUSE OF CITY FIRES AND EXPLOSION

Coroner's Verdict At Inquest Of 380 Dead Bodies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mass inquest over the bodies of the victims of the explosion and fire that occurred in Bombay on April 14 last was resumed to-day at the Bombay City Coroner's Court.

The inquest was held 'in camera' over the deaths of 380 persons.

Mr. A. M. Shaik, Deputy Manager of the Docks, and the officiating Inspector of Explosives, Superintendent W.N.I Division also gave evidence.

A police constable No. 862 who was on the spot between 1-30 and 2 p.m. on duty on the docks was the first eye-witness when the explosion occurred.

The verdict is as follows: "The deaths of 380 persons which occurred in the Victoria and Princess Docks areas and also in Hospitals on or after the 14th day of April, 1944, were caused in some cases by drowning, in other cases by severe burns and in many cases by multiple injuries as the direct results of the two explosions which occurred in a ship berthed in No. 1 Victoria Dock on the 14th of April, 1944 In our opinion there was cotton on part of the cargo in the holds of the ship and also large quantities of very explosive ammunition. The cotton appears to have caught fire by spontaneous combustion and this fire filtering to the dangerous ammunition caused the explosion in such serious loss of life. There is absolutely no evidence to show that the fire in cotton was due to any act rashness or negligence on the part of any body.

AXIS NATIONS MEET IN TOKYO

TOKYO, May 27

An oath to do their utmost to further "the bolstering" of Axis air strength was taken at a meeting of Axis nations held in Tokyo to-day, said the Japanese News Agency.

Heinrich Stnamer, the German Ambassador the Fascist Italian Charge d'Affaires and Wichit Wathakan, the Siamese Ambassador, met the Lieutenant-General Suguro Endo, Chief of the General Bureau of Aircraft and Ordanance at the Ministry of Munitions and stressed said the Agency "that the key to victory in the present war lies in aerial battle."—Reuter.

LET US DEAL THE FINAL BLOW

LONDON, May 26.

M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in a message to Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, declares that the victory of the Anglo-Soviet—American coalition over Hitlerite Germany would call for "increased collaboration beween our countries and will lay the mighty foundation for enduring friendly relations between all freedom-loving peoples."

The military successes of the Soviet and Allied Armies had torn the forces of Hitlerite Germany and the common task now was by a joint and decisive blow "finally to kill and destroy the enemy."—Reuter

Allies Shell Islands In Marshall Group

BERLIN, May 27: The German News Agency reported from Tokyo today "Wotje Island and other islands in the Marshalls group in Japanese hands were shelled by two enemy destroyers on May 23. Japanese coastal guns replied and set one destroyer on fire.

The enemy shelling did only insignificant damage."—Reuter.

SWEDEN & GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman has denied the American newspaper report that Sweden is exporting lead ore to Germany.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ALLIES OCCUPY SEZZE

Allied Headquarters in Italy, May 28: It is announced here that Sezze has been occupied.—Reuter.

ALLIED BOMBERS OVER EUROPE

German Radio Goes Off After Giving Number Of Raid Warnings

LONDON, May 27.

Very big forces of Allied bombers crossed the South-east coast of England this morning flying at a great height towards the Continent. Soon afterwards, Squadrons of fighters went over. The German Radio went off the air after giving out a number of raid warnings.

Last night's 'Mosquito' raids on Ludwigshafen and Rothe Erde rail yards at Aachen were made by two or three squadrons, says the Air Ministry. Shortly after the Ludwigshafen attack began, there was a large explosion in the target area.—Reuter

SOVIET OFFENSIVE TO BE RESUMED

MOSCOW, May 26.

Reuter's Staff Correspondent:

A huge Soviet air transport fleet is being prepared in readiness for the resumed Russian offensive. A prominent place is taken by the twin-engined Douglas general purposes planes and the little Soviet U-twos—the tiny utility bi-planes which have a speed of only about 70 miles per hour and can land in the length of a tennis court.

The present position of the front indicates that there is going to be still greater need of these handy ferry aircraft when the Red Army starts advancing into the Carpathians or across the difficult marshy country of White Russia.—Reuter.

Anglo-Portuguese Alliance

LISBON, May 27.

The Foreign Affairs Section of the Congress of Union Nacional, the only party in Portugal, has unanimously declared the Anglo-Portuguese alliance to be the first basis of Portuguese foreign policy.

A resolution recording this added "we must take into consideration developments in our relations with the British Dominions, particularly South-Africa."—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S FOOD POSITION

Govt. Of India Must Make Supplies Available: Advisory Board's Plea

BOMBAY, May 27.

The Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board held its third meeting in Bombay on the 26th and 27th May. Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor, presided.

The Board considered and approved the Grow More Food Act and notifications issued by Government under it. The following recommendations were made in this "connection":

(a) That the Government of Bombay should request Government of India's permission to notify now, that, for the coming season (1944-45), Government will buy cereals in the areas to which the Act is applied at priest not less than those Government is now paying in those areas.

(b) That publicity should be given to the information given to the Board by the Director of Agriculture correcting popular misapprehensions that millets cannot be advantageously grown in land suited for growing cotton and the like

BOMBAY'S FOOD POSITION

The Board then considered and discussed the food position in the Bombay Province generally, and made the following recommendations:—

(1) That the Government of Bombay should impress on the Government of India that supplies should be made available to this Presidency so as to allow the provisioning of the people on the scale recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee of the Government of India.

NEXT MEETING

The Board reviewed the progress made towards the introduction of rationing in 67 towns of the Province, and also the progress of distribution arrangements in the rural areas.

The next meeting of the board was fixed for the 26th June at 2-30 p.m.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, May 27: The death occurred at ten this morning at his Calcutta residence of Maharaja Sashi Kanto Acharyya Choudhury, M.L.A. (Bengal) of Mymensingh, aged 60.

Mr. Churchill Returns To Form!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

MAY 26.

When two months ago, Mr. Churchill broadcast to the nation, his speech was generally voted to be that of a tired man. Last week when he gave an exhaustive review of foreign affairs in the House of Commons, he had evidently returned to his old form—combative and controversial. He seems to have resumed even his old love for Franco!

The Prime Ministers' Conference which concluded its prolonged labours a few days before the Parliamentary debate seems to have had a rejuvenating effect upon Mr. Churchill's tired nerves. He began his speech with a detailed reference to the proceedings of the Conference which he characterised as "the highest pinnacle which our world-wide family association has yet reached." The fears that the British Empire would break away under the stress of the war have been dissipated. Men like Mr. MacKenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, who were so long lukewarm about the Empire business, have been apparently won round. "The sinking ship of Imperialism" has been brought safely to port with flags flying and band playing. No wonder, then, that its Captain should be in an exultant mood!

He was so exultant that he began by being blunt with Turkey, whom he has been wooing so assiduously ever since he went to Adana. He could scarcely hide his disappointment—even chagrin—that Turkey has stuck to her well-defined neutrality in spite of all the lend-lease goods and other blandishments offered to her. He accused the Turkish Government of an exaggerated attitude of caution, of magnifying their dangers and, like Oliver Twist, of always asking for more! He petulantly observed that the Allies would be able to win the war without the help of Turkey. "But the course which is being taken and has been taken so far by Turkey will not procure for the Turks the strong position at the peace which would attend their joining the Allies."

This Picture—And That!

Now the Turks are not the people to truckle under this ill-concealed threat. Their attitude has been frank and clear-cut from the very beginning of the war and they have a very good defence for the charges the British Premier has levelled against them in such an amazing manner. They have always proclaimed their friendship for the Allies but drew the line at becoming a belligerent. No doubt their foreign policy has been one of "realpolitik" but it has generally favoured the Allied cause, as has been often admitted by a number of British spokesmen—including Churchill himself!

At the dark moment two years ago when the gigantic German pincers were closing upon the Middle East, Turkey stood like a rock and barred the direct drive to the East ("Drang Nach Osten") across the Balkans. Surely Mr. Churchill has not forgotten this sterling service to the democratic cause. The Turks may exaggerate the dangers that face them but they have been always firm in their determination to protect their integrity and independence. They will fight for that only and they are not, therefore, likely to lose their sleep on account of Churchill's churlish remarks.

Paradoxically enough, the British Prime Minister showered his praises upon Spain for precisely the same reasons which prompted him to blame Turkey—for remaining a neutral! It seems that blandishments and pressure become good or bad according to the side from which they are exerted. Turkey resisted the Allies' invitation to walk into the war parlour and, therefore, she was to be subjected to a reprimand in the hearing of the world. Franco refused the German invitation and, therefore, he has suddenly become a good boy deserving a pat on the back—and a barrel of oil!

Instinct Of The Rat!

Mr. Churchill detailed at great length the services rendered by Franco to the Allied cause beginning with his refusal to hold triumphal marches of German troops in Spanish towns and ending with the closing of the German consulate in Tangier. He conveniently ignored the part Franco has played all those years and also the fact that the Fascists had made Spain a laboratory of world war II with Franco as their first Quisling! If Franco has not joined the war so long on the Axis side, it is because—until lately—he was more helpful to Berlin and Rome as a neutral than as a belligerent. They were thereby at any rate able to replenish their depleted oil stocks—from the shipments that the Allies sent to Spain to keep her neutral!

It cannot be denied, of course, that during recent months Franco has shown a certain independence of policy—the independence that rats instinctively show when they desert a sinking ship! Last September, the course of war unexpectedly rid him from the tutelage of his first master. It was Mussolini who originally backed Franco, though Hitler no doubt overbid him later on. And now Hitler himself is no longer able to put his foot firmly down in Spanish affairs. Franco is, therefore, gradually breaking the shackles which bound him so long—without in any way recanting his Fascist faith. In an Axis-dominated Europe Franco's position would have been that of a lackey to two masters. Now he is cutting himself out to be his own master.

Franco's Insurance Policy

Nor has he the least fear that the Allies would in any way put the screw upon him or try to wean him from his love of Fascism. He has seen how even a dyed-in-the-wool Fascist like Badoglio can turn himself overnight into the respected co-belligerent of the Allies! In reorienting his policy 'vis-a-vis' the Allies, he has not the least fear that they would infect Spain with democracy. On the contrary it is only by their help that he can hope to hold his own! Mr. Churchill's speech reads like a saga of gratitude to Franco. The latter, therefore, is now tacitly assured that the victory of democracy and freedom in the war does not mean the defeat of Fascism in Spain! Nay, democracy and freedom are themselves apparently expected to prop up the tottering edifice of Fascism in Spain!

This is exactly where the assurance of non-interference in the internal affairs of a neutral nation leads to. This was also the policy which was frequently affirmed by the late, unlamented Premier of Britain, and which led from one despicable act of appeasement to another. And by a supreme irony it is Spain itself the first cockpit of Fascism in Europe which has now taken an insurance policy on London—thanks to the high pressure salesmanship of Sir Samuel Hoare—to whom Mr. Churchill has paid tribute.

It is thus expediency and not ideology which matters really with Mr. Churchill. He, too, has use for quislings! He deprecates Turkish neutrality forgetting that the Turks are strong and united enough to remain neutral. He appreciates Spanish neutrality forgetting that Franco has been too weak and insecure to join the war. The Spanish people have had enough of blood-bath. They are too war-weary and too hungry to take up arms against anybody. Still the Spanish masses had an instinctive sympathy for the Allies as their Falangist Government had for the Axis. They hoped for Allied victory for in that victory alone lay their eventual freedom

All For Victory

What will their reactions be when they see Mr. Churchill handing over bouquets to Franco? Will not they feel disillusioned, dumbfounded? Or will they suddenly remember that during the Spanish Civil War—the first war between Fascism and freedom—Mr. Churchill had proclaimed himself to be not on the side of the Spanish Government and freedom but on the side of the insurgents led by Franco and Fascism! Subsequently Mr. Churchill had confessed himself to be in the wrong and to have misjudged the real implications of the Spanish war. Now the wheel has turned full circle and Mr. Churchill has returned to his old love—Franco! He even twits those "who think it clever and funny to insult and abuse the Government of Spain whenever occasion serves!"

How completely expediency governs Allied policy can be seen from the following outspoken observation of the Premier.

"At any up our policy towards Yugoslavia and the House will know that all questions of Monarchy or Republic or Leftism or Rightism are strictly subordinated to the main purpose we have in mind. In one place we support a King, in another a Communist." (And in the third, may one add, a Fascist like Franco?) "There is no attempt by us to enforce particular ideologies. We only want to beat the enemy and then, in happy and serene peace, let the best expression be given to the will of the people."

The best expression to the will of the people!—Like Fascism which was the expression of the Italians and Nazism that of the Germans in the years that the locusts have eaten? On a memorable occasion in the twenties, Mr. Churchill had declared that had he been an Italian, he would have been undoubtedly on the side of the Duce!

And as a tail-piece to the thesis that Mr. Churchill has returned to form may one add his remark—uttered with evident relish!—that the Trotskyite form of Communism has been completely wiped out! Mr. Gallachar, the Communist Member of the House of Commons, thereupon interjected that there was never such a thing. Really, those Communists have never a sense of humour!

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Supreme among soaps reigns this large and handsome tablet—alluringly perfumed; cosmetic and germicidal.
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Limda · FAMILY
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Shaving Stick
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No. 1	Vatni	Limda	Family	Shaving Stick
No. 2	Sandal	Khus	Turkish Bath	Shaving Round

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 6, 2000
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 5, 1363
Parsi: Ader 27, 1313
Sunrise: 7-3 a.m., Sunset 8-8 p.m.
Hightide: 3-33, 16-31, Lowtide 9-13, 23-12

To-day's Engagements

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.—The Bombay Provincial Salt Water Swimming Competition and Acquatic Sports at Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Bath and Boat Club today (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. Mayor of Bombay to preside.

BOMBAY HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION.—A public meeting to celebrate 62nd birthday of Swatantrayaveer Savarkar at 2 p.m. today (Sunday) Mr. Vasant Kale will speak on "Shivaji and Savarkar."

SAVARKAR'S BIRTHDAY

The members of the Bombay Hindu Sabha are meeting at the residence of Mr. V. D. Savarkar today (Sunday) to offer felicitations and greetings to the President.

In the evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Kitte-Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road Dadar, a 'Pan-Hindu Satya Narayan' festival will be conducted by Pandit Padmanath Shastri Palaye, the popular Hindu Sabha leader of Bombay. Syt. Mahajan, the Hindu Sabha leader belonging to the Depressed classes will be the main 'Performer' of the Puja. All Hindu Sanghatanists without any distinction of caste or creed are cordially invited to attend.

At night from 9-30 p.m. at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, Syt. Acharya Shri Ram Gosavi of Nasik will speak on 'Veer Savarkar the Saviour of Hindudom.'

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.—For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet today (Sunday) 9-30 a.m at Reay Road Station.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.—Extra ordinary General Meeting of the members of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—It will not be possible to declare results of the Third M.B., B.S. Examination on Monday (29th inst.) as previously announced. The date of declaration of these results will be announced later.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—General meeting of all the members today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Dadar Office of the Party, Post office Bldg., Lady Jamsetji Rd., Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—Public Lecture on "Fate and Freewill". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.—A General meeting of the members will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar to consider the present situation arising out of the administration's attitude and their replies to the union's representations made on behalf of the staff and to devise ways and means out of it.

THE NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—Fifth Annual General Meeting in the Society's School premises (Block No. 21, B.I.T. 8-room tenements, near Don Bosco High School, Matunga, G.I.P.) at 9 a.m. today (Sunday).

RECEPTION TO PROF. GOPAL.—Reception by The Bombay Andhra Mahasabha to Prof. D. R. Gopal, famous athlete from Andhra Desha, presided over by Mr. Nagindas T. Master. Demonstrations in weight-lifting, muscle control among other feats of strength, followed by Mr. K. Achyutha Rao's performance of a variety of Yoga asanas at 4-45 p.m. today (Sunday), at V. J. T.I., Matunga.

ROSE SCHOOL OF DANCING

Adenwalla Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Wilson College private and personal lessons in modern Ballroom daily. Special attention to beginners shy and nervous pupils. Guaranteed success Principal: Mr. R. G. ROSE.
(Pupil of Miss Pat Sykes World Champion Dancer.)

Prof. Tehmurasp P. Daruwalla a well-known physical culturist was awarded nearly a dozen cups on the occasion of his recent physical culture show and variety entertainment at the Sir C. J. Hall. Picture shows Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, awarding Prof. Daruwalla the cup presented by Sir Shantidas Askuran the Sheriff of Bombay, as a token of his appreciation for record-establishing feats of Prof. Daruwalla.

National Kannada Education Society

The report of the National Kannada Education Society, whose fifth annual meeting is due to be held on Sunday presents a gratifying record of progress made by the Primary and Secondary sections of the Kannada School conducted by the Society. Whereas at the end of March 1943, the school had on its rolls only 61 pupils, it had 144 pupils on its rolls at the end of March this year. The management was unable to cope with the increasing number of applicants for admission due to lack of accommodation.

Even as it is the school is conducted in three different places and the problem of securing proper accommodation both for the existing classes and for extensions is engaging the attention of the committee of the Society. A special appeal has been made for assistance to construct a separate building as the only adequate solution of the problem.

During the year the Society received a grant of Rs. 326 from the Bombay Municipality and a sum of Rs. 200 from the Mysore Government. In spite of this it had a deficit of Rs. 1,290-3-3 which had to be met from donations and by drawing on its funds. An appeal is made for all those interested in Kannada education to extend their support to the Society.

I. L. O. Conference Of Asiatic Countries

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 26.

The old proposal to hold I.L.O. Conference of Asiatic countries is likely to materialise in the near future so I learn from advices received here from U.S.A.

Doctor P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the I.L.O. office has gone to Montreal to press the claims of India to hold the first conference in this country. China is the only rival to India at present.

Mr. Pillai is likely to succeed and the first session to the I.L.O. Asiatic Conference may be held in this country during next cold weather.

ARYA SEYA DAL PORT.—A public meeting at Seth Damodar Anandji Compound, Bora Bazar St. Fort, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN CONCERT.—At King's Circle, Matunga, today (Sunday) from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. T. K. Veer.

City Food Conference On June 8

The City Food Conference which was to be held on Friday, June 9, it is learnt, will be held on Thursday, a day earlier.

SOVIET FILMS FOR INDIA

A Great Line-Up For 1944

The Managing Director of Asia Films of China, Distributors of Soviet Films in the Far East, learns from a cable recently received from Moscow that in an interview granted to a representative of "The Izvestia" and reported in that paper on the 6th April, Mr. Bolshakov, Chairman of the Soviet All-Union Film Committee, outlined the plans of the Soviet Film Industry for 1944.

He began by stating that, notwithstanding difficult war conditions, the Soviet industry continued its film production in all lines—Features, Documentaries, Scientific Training, War Training, etc. These films, he continued, were highly admired by audiences at the front and all over, wherever they were exhibited.

The victories of the Red Army have resulted in the restoration of the studios both at Leningrad and Kiev. The former shared with Moscow the reputation for the most excellent studios in Russia: while the best that the Ukraine possesses in the film industry is centred in its capital Kiev. The first contemplated film in Kiev is "A Concert of Ukrainian Artistes."

Mr. Bolshakov's plans include films on the history of Russia, musical films, comedies and, of course, war subjects. The following have already been definitely decided on. These include several films in technicolor.

Among these new Soviet films which, in due course, will be released in India are several by Russia's world-famous directors. Eisenstein is making a historical film "Ivan The Terrible" while Pudovkin is busy on another historical subject "Admiral Nahimov." Two other films "Wedding" and "Anna On Neck" are based on romances written by the great Tchekhov.

MURRAY SILVERSTONE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX

The Head Office of 20th Century-Fox in Bombay, has received a cablegram from their Home Office in New York, stating that Mr. Murray Silverstone, Director of Foreign Distribution, has been elected member of the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation held at New York. Mr Silverstone has also been elected by the Board of Directors to the Executive Committee of the Company.

Mr. Silverstone, who assumed office as Vice-President in charge of Foreign Distribution in April 1943, has been associated with motion pictures for over twenty-five years, twenty-two of which were spent in association with United Artists Corporation. He was in charge of United Artists' British Operations for many years after having represented the company in Central America and Australasia.

He became Chairman of the United Artists Executive Committee in 1938, and subsequently was made chief of world-wide operation for the company a position he relinquished in 1941.

A graduate of the New York University in New York, Mr. Silverstone started his business career as a lawyer, and was for a time a member of the New York District Attorney's staff.

ANANT HARI GADRE

Mr. Anant Hari Gadre, is celebrating the Silver Jubilee of his film publicity career at the New West End Theatre to-day (Sunday) at 9-30.

To him publicity is an art of dealing trifles with pomp and dignity. It requires quick wittedness and readiness to invent arguments for effective presentation of a cause. He has done it with success for all these years and deserves to be congratulated.

It is important to note that Mr. Gadre has not utilised his art for film publicity only, but also for political propaganda. It is well-known how he propagated Lokamanya Tilak's mission, Savarkar's creed, Dr. Kurtakti's religious reforms and the case for justice to Mr. K. F. Nariman.

He has so far helped to further the cause of over 200 cinema companies. He feels greatly obliged to Modi brothers for their constant encouragement to his efforts.

To-day Mr. Gadre is the Publicity Officer of the Minerva Movietone and the Western India Theatre. He is President of the Bombay Film Publicity Group and editor of the "Nirbhid."

He is a journalist of over 30 years' experience having founded the "Mouj" years ago. He was asked lately to open the Marathi Newspapers and Periodicals Exhibition which was held at Kolhapur along with the 4th session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference.

Anant Hari Gadre

Sunday Morning Shows

EROS: "The Moon is Down" at 10 a.m.
REGAL: "Fantasia" at 10-30 a.m.
STRAND: Walt Disney's Cartoons at 10-30 a.m.
METRO: "It is a Wonderful World" at 10 a.m.
AURORA: "The Court Dancer" at 10-30 a.m.
PALACE: "The Fleet's In" at 10-30 a.m.

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Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps

NO ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF TYRES FOR BUSES

C. P. Motor Transport Controller's Reply To Deputation

PACHMARHI, May 26.

The President of the Provincial Motor Union with other representatives met Mr. Pears Point Secretary to Government, C.P. and Berar, and the Motor Transport Controller and Provincial Rationing Authority, today at Pachmarhi in order to discuss the question of the organisation of transport companies.

Mr. Pears explaining principles governing Lease Lend vehicles as laid down by the Central Government and assured the deputation that he was prepared as the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to deal generously with the request from properly organised transport companies, co-operative societies or substantial registered partnerships for release of vehicles to rehabilitate their transport concerns.

The deputation agreed with Mr. Pears and undertook to persuade individual members of the Unions to amalgamate.

Regarding the supply of tyres for the buses it was made clear to the deputation that the quota allotted by the Controller of Rubber Supplies in the Government of India was insufficient to equip the buses for non-essential routes or to meet the needs of individual operators.—A. P.

M. N. ROY GETS CIVIC RECEPTION IN POONA

POONA, May 26.

The Poona City Municipality presented an address of welcome to-day to Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. Roy in his reply to the address congratulated the Municipality for the fine work it was doing and especially for having made arrangements for primary education.—A.P.

NADKARNI CUP FINAL

W. I. F. A.'s Generous Gesture

The W.I.F.A. has made a generous gesture to the widow of Sam Thompson, who lost his life in the last month's disaster in Bombay in deciding to pay her the entire proceeds of the Nadkarni Cup Final Thompson was one of Bombay's best full-backs in recent years and had represented this province in the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament. He was also a thorough sportsman. The final will be played on Sunday next, the drawn semi-finals being fixed for to-day (Sunday) and tomorrow, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

Calcutta Football League Matches

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Scoring three goals in the last four minutes, Mohan Bagan won their match against Calcutta Football club in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League today by the overwhelming margin of 4 goals to 1.

Mahomedan Sporting won their match against Aryans by a solitary goal, while Sporting Union beat the police by the odd goal in Three.

The following are the results:—

Mohan Bagan 4, Calcutta Football Club 1.

Mahomedan Sporting 1 Aryans nil.

Sporting Union 2, Police 1.—A. P.

Popular Rotarian Dead

Mr. D. K. Dongre, popularly known as Tatyasaheb Dongre and of K. T. Dongre and Co., expired this morning at 4 a.m. at his residence in Bombay. He was an enthusiastic social worker and a well-known philanthropist and a popular Rotarian. He was connected with various social institutions including the Brahmansabha, and the Art Society of India and had worked for the latter institution of which he was a patron, as an Hon. Treasurer for over eight years.

Love for Art and Travel were his fond hobbies and Mr Dongre had visited with his family the famous New York World Fair before the war.

The Art Society of India has particularly suffered an irreparable loss in Mr. Dongre's death. He leaves behind him his wife, a son and daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

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MENSO

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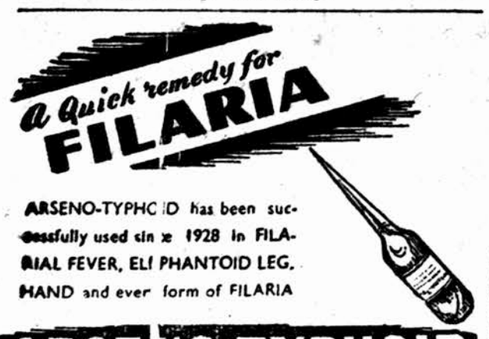
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CHINESE CAPTURE WARONG AFTER BITTER BATTLE

Allies Hold Initiative From Myitkyina To Kohima And Palel, But Japs Dig In At Aradura Ridge

KANDY (CEYLON), May 27.

Raymond O'Kelly, "A. P. I." special correspondent cables: Warong, a Japanese strong point in the Kumaon Hills east of the Mogaung Valley, is in Chinese hands after a bitter struggle in which the attackers—elements of China's 38th Division—had closed in steadily from the south-east in the face of heavy artillery fire.

About forty miles ito the south-east, while pressure by other of General Stilwell's forces continues Allied troops who had driven northward from Zigyun now stand a mile from Myitkyina. Two small Japanese counter-attacks north of Myitkyina have been repulsed. The Allies hold the initiative all the way from Myitkyina to the west and down the battle zone between Kohima and Palel.

But the Japanese are digging in on the Kohima area and to oust them will be particularly hard at Aradura Ridge three miles south of the town which commands about a three-mile sweep of the road.

JAPS LOSING HEAVILY

The Japanese are losing heavily near Bishenpur, south-west of Imphal. One battalion that has been practically wiped out numbered 800 three weeks ago. The small Japanese party in milestone 10 area is being cleared out, while Gurkhas who have hastened to the roadblock at milestone 33 have made a very successful sweep through a number of villages.

In the Arakan at the southern end of the front the Japanese are showing considerable interest in the area of the two tunnels—once their strongholds—on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road all the vital stretch of which is now allied controlled. The increased patrolling and infiltration may be the prelude of an attempt to recapture the area after the monsoon begins.

Despite weather restriction of air activity, Allied planes have taken part in the battle for Mogaung and Myitkyina by dealing another blow at Naba junction to disrupt supplies for these areas. The Japanese are believed to be using certain stretches of the railway that are not affected by blocks and blown up bridges.

JAPS OUSTED FROM FOOTHILLS

KANDY, May 27: The South-East Asia Command 'communique' to-day stated that three Japanese ridge positions south-east of Kohima have been occupied by Allied troops. The Japanees have been ousted from positions in the foothills near Bishenpur. A Japanese battalion was practically wiped out and the commander killed.

Hurricane tactical reconnaissance squadron of the Third Tactical Air Force maintained standing patrol over Kohima area for two days and helped to decide the battle there with support for troops, it was disclosed here to-day. The pilots remained in air for over two and half hours at a time. The army directed them to attack special targets and they peeled off and strafed gun crews whenever they noticed return fire against Allied tanks and infantry. They inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese.

To-day's S.E.A.C. 'communique' says:—

Heavy Japanese losses in recent actions, writes a 14th Army Observer have brought the total of their known dead on the Imphal Front at 8,500—the result of two and a half months' fighting.

And this takes no account of victims claimed by aircraft. Even though their hopes of capturing Imphal must have dimmed to vanishing point, the enemy have lately put in new and desperate attacks both on the Tamu Road and Bishenpur sectors.

They have been terribly punished and have achieved nothing to repay the cost. A. P.

JAPS WITHDRAWING FROM MAFFIN BAY

Allied Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, May 27.

Allied forces which were yesterday reported to have reached Maffin Bay aerodrome have not yet captured it, but the Japanese are slowly withdrawing under heavy fire, according to a headquarters spokesman.

To-day's communique reports heavy bomber attacks on Manokwari and Biak island and raids on Rabaul and Wewak.—Reuter

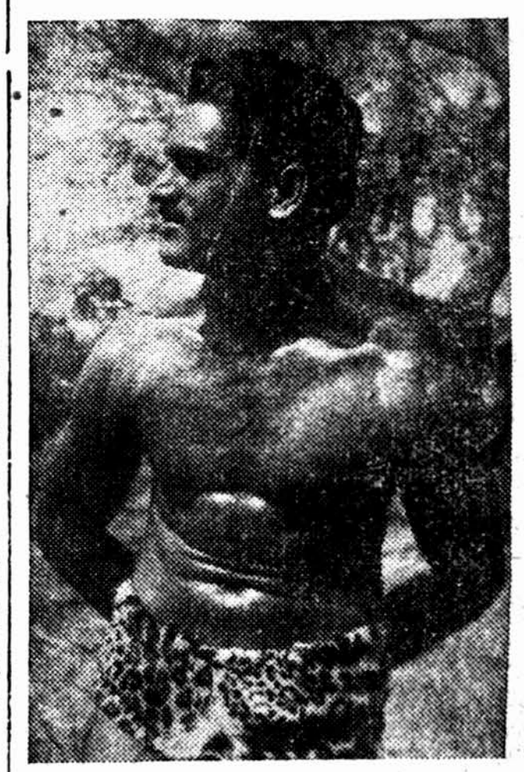
PONAPE AND MARSHALLS BOMBED.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced that army and navy planes have attacked Kusaie and Ponape islands in the Carolines. Planes also bombed Japanese positions in the Marshalls.—Reuter.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka

NEW DELHI, May 27.—Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Ceylon's representative in India arrived here by ambulance car last night from Mussooree. He stood the journey well but is weak. Arrangements are being made for a suitable plane to take him to Ceylon.—A.P.



PROF. D. R. GOPAL OF ANDHRA WHO HOLDS A NUMBER OF RECORDS IN WEIGHT LIFTING.

On the 22nd inst. he gave a demonstration in weight lifting in Mistry's Physi-culture Institute, Bombay, under the presidentship of Dr. P. F. Soonawalla, M.D., before a large gathering where he performed the following lifts with the weights given:

Two hands military press 185 lbs.; two hands snatch 185 lbs; two hands clean and jerk 249 lbs.; Total 619 lbs. Dead lift, 460 lbs.; Deep knee squatting 310 lbs. repeated twice. His age is 28 years, weight 181 lbs., and height 5 ft. 8 3/4 inches.

Mr. D. D. Mistry, Dr. Nari Kapadia, Mr. Fali Paymaster and Mr. D. Laxman Rao, Secretary, the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha acted as judges.

In addition to weight-lifting a variety of items have been performed such as breaking a strong iron chain displaying his colossal strength of the small of his back. Prof. Gopal's muscle control and muscle posing were special features exhibiting. in the words of Hillgardner, "thorough mastery of the art of muscle control and muscle posing."

INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An Emergency meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association was held to-day at 4 p.m. in the office of the Association under the presidency of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth. It was resolved that the Association agrees with the Government view that newspaper price and pages control should be reconsidered and recommended to the Government that prices of newspaper should be lowered by one step meaning the Schedule that was in force on 1st June, 1942, should be brought in force now.

After the emergency meeting was over the general meeting of the Association adopted the accounts and following office-bearers and the members of the Executive Committee were elected:

Office-bearers: Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth (Nutan Gujarat), President; Mr. A. R. Bhat (Kesari-Poona), Vice-President; Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan (Hilal, Bombay), Vice-President; Mr. Maheshwari (Navabharat, Nagpur), Vice-President; Mr Bhogilal Gandhi, Secretary.

Members of the Executive Committee: (1) "Ajmal", Bombay; (2) "Jam-e-Jamshed", Bombay; (3) "Sakal", Poona; (4) "Hindu", Karachi; (5) "Prabhat," Bombay.

INDIAN LANGUAGE PRESS FOR MASS EDUCATION

MADRAS, May 26.—The great part Indian language papers played in the country's freedom movement was explained by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" addressing members of the Tamilnadu Journalists' Association and Andhra Provincial Journalists' association this evening.

Discussing the advantages the Indian language papers had over their English contemporaries, Mr. Ghosh pointed out that the former could reach the largest number of people and to their hearts. They could carry the messages of the nation to the womenfolk and educate the masses. In the last 25 years, Indian language papers had made tremendous strides and one of the results was that Indian women now took very active interest in politics.

It must be realised, he added, that any movement for the freedom of the country could not succeed without the active co-operation of women. It was only through the medium of the Indian language press that local population might be more successfully educated on local and provincial problems.—A. P.

AMRELI, May 25. Leva Kunbis (Patels) of Amereli have decided to collect a fund of one lac of rupees to help students of their community to get interest-free loans and scholarships for prosecuting higher studies. They have already collected Rs. 42,000.

RESULTS OF ENGINEERING EXAMINATIONS HELD IN APRIL

In the Engineering examination held by the Bombay University in April 1944 the following candidates are declared successful.

Degree Of B.E. (Mechanical)

FIRST CLASS: No. 4.

SECOND CLASS: Nos: 1 3 6 8 10 12 14 15 18 19 20 24

PASS Nos: 28 29

The Result of candidate No. 2 is reserved.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship has been awarded to No. 4.

Degree Of B.E. (Electrical)

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit Nos: 12 7 16 3 18 28 17

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 2 8 9 10 11 13 21 24 25 27 29 30 31.

PASS. No. 34.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal has been divided between candidates Nos. 3 and 16 at the B.E. (Electrical) Examination

Degree B.E. (Civil)

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit) Nos: 29 57.

SECOND CLASS. Nos. 2 5 6 7 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 27 28 31 33 34 38 39 40 41 44 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 54 55 58 59 61 62 65 66 67 74 75 76 78 80 83 85 86 87 88 89 90 92 95 97 98 99 100 102 107.

PASS NOS: 69 73 105 106 111.

The Prizes and Medals are awarded as under:—

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize to No. 29.

The Jamshedji D. Naegamvala Prize to No. 39.

The Theodore Cook Memorial Prize to No. 57.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyakshya Gold Medal No. 15.

The Second Examination In Engineering (Mech. and Elec.)

The second examination in Engineering (Mech. and Elec.)

FIRST CLASS Nos. (In order of merit): 19 44 24 57 40 36 56 52 39 54 51 16 58 47.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 2 3 6 11 12 14 20 23 27 29 30 37 43 48 55.

PASS Nos.: 31 61 62

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B.E. (Mech.) or B.E. (Elec.) Examination: No. 9 28 32.

Second Examination In Engineering (Civil)

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit): Nos. 13 9 28 29 34 15 1 5 65 87 12 19 37.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 3 6 8 16 20 21 24 33 35 38 40 41 43 44 46 48 66 67 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 83 86.

PASS Nos.: 52 53 54 55 58 59 60 88 90 92 94 95 101 102 103 104 105 106 107

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B.E. (Civil) Examination Nos.: 4 11 26 31 47 68 89 100.

The Scholarship and Prize have been awarded as under:

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to No. 13.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No 9

First Examination In Engineering

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit) Nos.: 21 5 91 202 184 178 196 41 43 17 89 77 60 37 39 40 68 79 106 200 44 75 198 96 62 36 207 23 191 262 10 72 59 192 9 73 102 18 31.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 1 2 7 11 13 14 15 20 28 33 38 47 48 51 56 57 58 61 63 65 70 71 74 76 78 80 84 88 90 92 93 97 99 105 107 108 111 163 164 167 170 171 174 176 177 179 182 183 185 190 193 211 213 216 217 219 220 221 223 228 231 233 234 235 236 238 242 244 259 270 283.

PASS Nos: 114 115 118 119 121 122 123 125 126 128 129 130 132 133 134 135 136 137 139 140 141 142 143 146 147 148 149 151 152 153 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 247 250 251 253 254 257 258 260 261 267 278 279 281 285.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the S E Examination: Nos. 3 69 120 280

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

1. The Khandas Mancharam Scholarship to No. 60
2. The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship to No. 21.

Make Indians Eligible For U. S. Citizenship

American Missionaries In India Demand Enactment Of Legislation By Congress

KODAIKANAL, May 26.

Restoration of the rights of United States citizenship to Indians by enactment of appropriate remedial legislation by United States Congress is urged in a memorial signed by nearly 150 leading American Missionaries and other residents in India.

The memorial which is being forwarded to the United States Congress says:—

"We the undersigned American citizens, resident in India and engaged in missionary and other work strongly support legislation permitting the immigration of Indians under quota and making them eligible for United States citizenship and urged the immediate enactment by Congress of appropriate legislation which will remove the discrimination against the nationals of India under the present Immigration and Naturalization Laws and which will grant to Indians the same status as has been granted recently by Congress to the Nationals of China"

Vigorous efforts are also being made by the signatories to work through home committees and other bodies in America for supporting successful passing of the legislation.—A. P.

POST-WAR PLANS IN FIRST DRAFT.

Roosevelt Proposes To Visit Churchill For Discussion

WASHINGTON, May 26

President Roosevelt stated at his press conference, to-night, that plans for post-war world organisation are in the first draft form.

He added that he expects to see Churchill some time this summer, or in winter or late in spring.

Roosevelt said that the Allies were now much further ahead with their plans to smash into Europe this time than they were at the same time in the first world war.

In 1918, the Allies were just beginning to study post-war world problems, but this time they had done a great deal already in Food and Labour conferences.

The forthcoming Monetary Conference was an example of co-operation on post-war problems.—Reuter.

JAPANESE JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM TURKEY

ANKARA: A representative of the Japanese Domei News Agency has been expelled from Turkey under the orders of the Turkish Government. The reason is stated to be that this Japanese journalist was engaged in activity outside journalistic profession."—India Press Service.

FIRE IN AHMEDNAGAR COTTON MARKET GODOWN

POONA, May 27

Fire broke out in the cotton godown of the Ahmednagar Cotton Market, says a report received from there. Helped by wind, the fire spread rapidly and a nearly two storied building was completely gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown.—A. P

Orissa Govt. Bans Portions Of "Mission To Moscow"

CUTTACK, May 26

Portions in reel five (B) of the Film "Mission To Moscow" beginning with the words "The outlook of European peace is bad" and with the words "But then it may be too late" have been declared uncertified in Orissa, according to a notification in the Orissa Gazette to-day.

Another notification declares "Thyagabhumi" certified by the Madras Board of Film Censors in May 1939 as uncertified in Orissa.—A. P.

Problem Of Indian Students From South Africa

SURAT, May 26.—Clarification of the question of extending the period of stay in India of a student (Indian) from South Africa over the stipulated period of ten years is sought in a telegram from Kalyanji V. Patel of Bardoli to Dr. Khare, Overseas Member, Government of India

According to the 1927 Sastri Agreement, students from South Africa, who come to India for education, are to return to Union by the end of ten years in India. Otherwise they will lose their right of living in the Union. The difficulty of securing passage from India to South Africa prevents many students now in India from returning to South Africa.

The telegram requests the Overseas Member to take up the question with the Union Government and get the period of stay in India extended. —A.P.

AMRITSAR: The reconciliation between the Akalis and the Kisans who had parted company seven years ago has now been effected and the various speakers of both sides welcomed this at a Sikh dewan held in Gurah Ka Bagh on the occasion of the Amavas fair.

KUOMINTANG TO LIBERALISE REGIME

LAW TO COMPEL GOVT. TO RESPECT PUBLIC OPINION AND CRITICISM

CHUNGKING, May 26.

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which has been holding its Twelfth Plenary session in Chungking for the past week today issued a five-point manifesto, announcing its intention firstly, to ensure that all available Chinese strength is used to fight Japan "who shall meet her doom on Chinese mainland;" secondly, to stabilise prices; thirdly, to improve administrative efficiency; fourthly, to promote people's participation in Government; and fifthly, to force Government by law to respect public opinion and criticism.

The Committee expressed confidence that the Allies would give greater aid in equipping the Chinese army and the air force and in strengthening China's war-time economy.

It is believed here that a more liberal press censorship policy is likely to follow in the near future Kuomintang's decision regarding public opinion and criticism.

Chinese attention has been focussed on the importance of a free press, by the emphasis placed on it by the report of the Chinese Goodwill Mission which visited Britain in December and January and by the recent criticism from abroad.

The Kuomintang's decision shows a significant new attitude towards public opinion.—Reuter.

Desmond Young Edits Paper Of Escaped War Prisoners

ZURICH, May 27.

The first issue of Switzerland's first real English newspaper was published to-day, Friday.

It is "Marking Time", an eight-page weekly produced for themselves—as the name suggests—by British servicemen who have escaped into Switzerland and are interned.

It promises to have a big circulation outside their camps also.

The Chief Editor, is Col. Desmond Young, the former Editor of the "Pioneer" in India.—Reuter.

PLAN TO OUST ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Reuter's special correspondent, Washington, writes:

Republicans are planning to oust Roosevelt and win the presidential election next November with what they describe as "the photograph of the year."

This shows Mrs. Ewell Avery, the Chairman of Montgomery Ward Mail Order business, being ejected from his plant after defying the decision of the United States War Labour Board

The Republicans claim this is typical of new deal interference with the rights of American citizens and plan to slogan the photograph "it can happen to you"

The spearhead of the election campaign is the appeal for "a protest vote" against the unnecessary war-time regimentation of business and people by the Roosevelt administration.

Out of these votes Republicans hope to defeat Roosevelt and elect their candidate who at present is expected to be Governor Thomas E. Dewey

The second attack on the existing regime will be the charge that the bureaucracy and the inefficiency of the overgrown Roosevelt administration are prolonging the war.

An important part is expected to be played in the election by the Negro vote.

Republicans think they have the opportunity of winning back these vote because of Negro dissatisfaction at the continuance of segregation and at the part allocated to them in the war effort, both military and civil.—Reuter

MOSCOW CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF ANGLO-SOVIET PACT

Molotov Toasts Churchill As Instigator Of Treaty At Luncheon

MOSCOW May 27.

The anniversary, of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty will be celebrated in the Soviet Union every year, the Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov, told his guests at an anniversary luncheon he gave today in the mansion where the Moscow Conference took place.

M. Molotov was in the best of spirits and led the way with humorous toasts, many of which emphasized the Tripartite friendship between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States of which the Anglo-Soviet Treaty was the foundation.

In toasting Prime Minister Churchill as the instigator of the Treaty M. Molotov said that Marshal Stalin had supported it with both hands.—Reuter.

Badoglio Govt. Enforces Law For Punishment Of Fascists

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

NAPLES, May 27.

Twenty years after 'Mussolini's murder' of the Italian Socialist leader, Giacomo Matteotti his Fascist assassins are to be brought to trial under the new law now approved and shortly to be published by Marshal Badoglio's Government.

This law provides that Fascist political activities during the regime existence will be classified as crimes and those guilty of them rendered liable to penal servitude or even death sentences.

The punishment will be diminished or even annulled in the case of a culprit who has distinguished himself fighting against the Germans since armistice and according to the degree of merit acquired by this action.—Reuter.

EUROPE LOOKS TO BRITAIN FOR HELP

Hoare's Plea For Strongest Air Force And Navy

LONDON, May 26.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain in his first public speech since his return from Madrid declared here to-night that if Europe is to survive as a great civilising influence, it must achieve a much greater unity than it has possessed for many years. The continentals are looking particularly to Great Britain to help in re-establishing concord on the continent, he said.

"Most people on the continent are now realising that we have entered the final chapter of the war and that there is no chance of a German victory", said the speaker. "Their thoughts are now being turned to the future of Europe. While many of them are looking hopefully to the United States, Soviet Russia and in particular to the solid alliance of the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain, a large numbers are looking particularly to Great Britain for advice and support.

Pointing out that after the war, Britain would have the strongest air force and navy of any European Power Sir Samuel Hoare said, "British strength is of vital importance to Europe and it is essential that we should constantly publish details of it. We have learnt our lesson. Our memory will never again be too short as it was in the years between the two wars. One of the lessons we have learnt is that we must take a foremost part in European affairs. The task before us is to find new doctrines of life, not based on materialism, that will combine liberty and order. My continental friends believe that Great Britain can be particularly helpful in creating such a common doctrine.—Reuter.

IZVESTIA'S ATTACK ON VATICAN

MOSCOW: A bitter attack on the Vatican that it has adopted an attitude of direct support to Fascism is made by "Izvestia", in the course of an article, which says:—"The Vatican has approved of many Fascist acts of aggression. Silence was maintained by the Vatican when Italy attacked France." The article goes on:—"It has now changed its course and preaches impartial love to all people. But the fact remains that in the battle of the freedom-loving people against the enemy of mankind, the Vatican has adopted direct support to Fascism".—India Press Service.

"CONGRESS HAS ALREADY CONCEDED RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION"

Hindus And Muslims Must Unite To End Deadlock And Have National Govt.

NEW DELHI, May 26.

The formation of a national Government at the centre in order to resolve the political deadlock in the country was urged by Maulana Kakhd-din-Ahmed in the course of his presidential address at the Delhi Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference which began here this evening.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind, he said, stood for complete independence of the country and recounted the part played by the Jamiat in the struggle for independence.

The President criticised the British Government for making Hindu-Muslim settlement the main condition for relinquishing power and appealed to Hindu and Muslim leaders to come at an agreement and place a joint demand so that British Government might not have any excuse to hand over power to Indians.

Mr. Hilal Ahmed Zuberi chairman of the Reception Committee said that the only formula which could form the basis of Congress-League negotiations for a settlement was the one chalked out by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind at its annual session at Lahore in 1942.

This formula, he said, included complete independence of India, right of self-determination to the minorities autonomous Provinces with full residuary powers, and the Central Government to enjoy only those powers which the Provinces unanimously vested in them.

Mr. Zuberi criticising the Pakistan scheme said that division of India into several smaller states was not in the best interests of the Muslims themselves specially in the Provinces where the Muslims were in a minority.

The Congress, Mr. Zuberi added, had conceded the right of self-determination to minorities.

The British Government, he added, was responsible for the deadlock in the country and criticised the Viceroy for not taking the initiative to remove the deadlock.

Earlier in the evening Mufti Kafait Ullah, the Jamiat leader inaugurated the Conference. In a short speech he exhorted the Muslims to join the Jamiat in large numbers.—A. P.

"Do Nothing Policy"

NEW DELHI, May 27.

"The main obstacle to the achievement of Independence for India was the absence of any settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The British Goverment have always wanted to keep difference between the two communities burning", said Hilal Ahmad Zubari, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address to the delegates of the Annual session of the Delhi Provincial Jamait-ul-Ulema.

Mr. Zubari added that at present slogans of Pakistan and Akhand Hindusthan have eclipsed the political horizon leaving no room for any acceptable solution. To meet the objection of League against the All-India Federation he suggested that autonomous provinces should have the right to secede from the Federation or alternatively both the Communities should have fifty-fifty representation at the Centre.

Referring to the British policy of 'do nothing' he advised Lord Wavell to form such a Government at the Centre for the duration of the war which would duly represent all political parties

"To end the political deadlock and satisfy Indian opinion there is no way out except the establishment of responsible national government and transfer full authority to Indians. It is in the interest of the British government as they would gain the confidence of the Indian masses. On the other hand it is the duty of Indians to present a united front and knock the bottom out of the British plea that there is agreement among Indians", thus observed Moulana Fakhruddin in his Presidential address to the Delhi Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim problem, the Moulana said that any agreement between the two communities must guarantee the cultural rights of Mussalmans

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED immediately from retired employees of Railway Accounts and Commercial Departments for re-employment against clerical posts in the grade of clerk class II (Rs. 40-4-80-5-90 old|40-5-50 5?2 80 New) on the terms contained in Railway Board's letter No. E-41WA|272|2 dated 2-10-41. Initial pay on re-employment shall be equal to substantive pay at the time of retirement subject to a maximum of this office scale mentioned above.

A few posts in the grades of clerks class I (Rs. 100-5-120 old Rs. 100|- P.M. fixed New) and subheads (Rs. 130-8-170 old|Rs. 120 P.M. fixed New) are also likely to be filled up from among the suitable retired employees.

All posts in addition carry a dearness allowance of Rs. 14|- and supply of certain commodities at concession rates. All appointments are subject to communal reservations as under:—

Muslims 25%, Others 8 1|3%. Scheduled castes 8 1|3%.

DIRECTOR.
(8908)

RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS on the prescribed form obtainable from undersigned on payment of Re. 1|- each (annas -|4|- only in the case of Scheduled caste candidates) are invited immediately for about 200 temporary posts of Clerks Class II in the grade Rs. 30-5-50-5|2-80 on the initial pay of Rs. 40|- P.M. Minimum qualification—Matric II Division. But a limited number of selected B.As and F.As will be given higher initial pay of Rs. 50|- and Rs. 45|- P.M. respectively. In addition all appointments carry usual dearness allowance of Rs. 14|- P.M. and supply of certain commodities at concession rates. Age—between 18 and 27 years (30 years in the case of Scheduled caste candidates) 25% of vacancies are reserved for Muslims, 8 1|3% for other communities and 8 1|3% for Scheduled caste candidates. Cost of applications will in no case be refunded and no application except on the prescribed forms will be entertained.

DIRECTOR.
(8907)

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TONGUELESS MAN TALKS, STOMACHLESS MAN ENJOYS GOOD APPETITE

Two persons who talked without a larynx, a man without a tongue who recited Lincoln's Gettysburg address and an elderly doctor who though his stomach has been removed, "works hard, has a good appetite and eats three good meals a day," were presented at the closing sessions of the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society as examples of the triumphs of modern surgery and rehabilitation.

The meeting was addressed by an insurance salesman who despite the fact that his larynx had been removed said he was able to continue selling insurance and even to make a sales talk over the telephone. He was introduced by Dr. James S. Greene, medical director of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, a unique institution where speech cripples laugh and talk and normal voices are restored to men and women who through surgery or otherwise have lost their speech organs.

Asserting that a human being can talk without a tongue, Dr. Greene played a record of a 77-year-old patient whose tongue had been removed because of cancer but who nevertheless was able to speak distinctly.

"This patient refutes the age-old idea that the tongue is the principal organ of speech," Dr. Greene said. "As a matter of fact, defects of the tongue have less influence on speech than do defects of other parts of the articulatory mechanism. Clefts of the lip and palate are much more common and in general have a much more serious effect on speech."—U.S.O.W.I.

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AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS
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Dr. Subbaroyan Reviews Cricket Championship Of India

By J. C. MAITRA

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Cricket Control, has favoured the world with a general review of this year's Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy. He has told us that the tournament went off well. I do not agree with that view. There are hundreds of others in the country who, I am sure, feel the same way. The tournament was not played off according to the schedule—with the result the final match was staged in the hot blazing sun of April, when the cricket fever had practically left the shores of India. In order to retain public interest in the competition, it must be played off within a limited period of time, say three months—from November to January. I do not see any reason why this can not be arranged. If you insist on the fulfilment of engagements on the appointed dates, everything would go on smoothly.

Board Of Control's Mistake

The President informs us that the Board of Control for Cricket in India made some money in Bombay. Undoubtedly the Bombay-Maharashtra and Bombay-Baroda matches were in a large measure responsible for it. If Bombay had entered the final and the match was played in Bombay, the exchequer of the Board of Control would certainly have benefited to a much larger extent. It was a mistake to stage the final at the Brabourne Stadium this year when Bombay was out of it and that too outside the cricket season when all enthusiasm for the game had died out. This was clearly reflected by the empty stands when the contest was on. If it was played at Calcutta—or even at Rajkot—there would have been better response from the cricket fans at either place, as they were vitally interested in the result.

Bombay Defeated By Rabbits!

The President of the Board of Control must take a note of this. Evidently he had banked too much on the enthusiasm of the cricket lovers of Bombay. They are mad over communal cricket, as Sir Homi Mody, President of the Cricket Club of India, said, while presenting the Ranji Trophy to the Captain of the W.I.S.C.A. Other matches do not interest them so much. Commenting on this, one big drum of the communal Pentangular, named H. J. Talyarkhan, went to the length of declaring in the press that the teams which participated in the final were below the schoolboy standard! I wonder what Vijay Merchant and Colonel C. K. Nayudu have to say about it—after their defeats at the hands of these so-called 'rabbits.'

In Doldrums

I wish these upholders of communalism in cricket would keep themselves within the bounds of reason when they air their views in public or in the press. Perhaps they cannot imagine how most of the Rest players in the Rest team and the Parsi teams shape in the Pentangular now-a-days. Do they appear much higher than the schoolboy standard? I think, not. One thing is, however, clear that cricket is advancing at a faster pace in areas where there is no communalism in it. Steeped in communalism Bombay cricket is in doldrums. It needs the help of outside players to strengthen its ranks, when making up a team for the National Championship, although this city spends more money on cricket than the rest of the country put together.

Cultivation On Wrong Lines

I am referring to C. T. Sarwate of Poona and Anwar Hussain of Lahore, as examples. I do not object to their inclusion on principle. I am only pointing out the poverty of talents in our city—"the home and nursing of Indian cricket"—despite the vast sums of money spent by us on the development of the game every year. This is due mainly to the wrong lines in which it is cultivated and fostered. People forget that what was good twenty five years ago is not good enough to-day. Shorn of its communal canker, Bombay's cricket can take rapid strides again. It can produce again players of the stamp of Baloo and Warden, Chandarana and Jamshedji, Vithal and Vajifdar and enrich Indian cricket—and Bombay's of course—handsomely.

A Constant Reminder

Dr. Subbaroyan has wailed that another year has gone by without the places vacated by Nissar and Amarsingh being satisfactorily filled up. This should be a constant reminder to us. It is up to the provincial associations to find out suitable talents and help, guide and encourage them to reach the highest rung of the ladder. In this respect the duty and responsibility of the Bombay Cricket Association—and the Cricket Club of India—as the premier cricketing bodies in the country is the heaviest. They should do their utmost to bring out the materials from the maidans of Bombay and turn out the finished product. We have no opening bowler worth the name in Bombay. Nor have we produced a class bowler of any type in recent years.

Overdone Wicket

Is the overdone wicket responsible for it? Sir Homi Mody had said on the occasion referred to above that he would like to do something to the batsmen's paradise and help the bowlers to some extent. Many people would agree with him in this respect. Let our batsmen learn to score on wickets which are difficult and not upto their tastes. When they learn to master all kinds of bowling on a bowlers' paradise, it will be easy for them to bat comfortably on any kind of wicket, good or bad, and pile up a big score—and more so, on a plumb wicket. We wish to see batsmen with a large repertoire of strokes with which a Duleep, a Vithal and a Jai could delight the spectators a few years ago. It is a great pity that the duration of the matches are being extended from day to day—only helping the growth of stone-wallers in the country as in Britain—of course not of the same class.

Appeasement Of Communal Vanity

Dr. Subbaroyan further complains that we have not found batsmen who can be placed as numbers one, two and three in the national batting order. Why, I think, we can still count on Mushtaq Ali and Vinoo Mankad—with Gul Mohamed and Rusi Modv coming on splendidly. In a couple of years I expect these colts to be in the front rank of our opening batsmen. With the cessation of the hostilities and the opening of the ground for international cricket, more talents with definite promise are sure to rise into view. It is a great pity the Board of Control has not made any move yet to inaugurate the Zonal Pentangular. That is the only competition where you can collect the best talents in the country together. Neither communal colour or religious distinction would bar the way of a deserving player as the Communal Pentangular does at present for the benefit and pleasure of communal vanity. What is Dr. Subbaroyan doing about it?

Why Bombay Lags Behind?

We have first class spin bowlers in Amir Elahi and C S. Nayadu. Sarwate may be expected to join their ranks before long, if he receives sufficient encouragement at the hands of the powers that be. One wonders why Bombay does not produce bowlers of their calibre now-a-days? Is the spirit of Baloo and Jamshedji dead in this city although those respected individuals are still alive? It seems to me that the devotion to the game which characterised the elders is now absent among the younger generation. The latter are not prepared to take the necessary pains to develop their abilities to the fullest. Is it the present day publicity in the press which turns their heads? Some explanation is called for in this regard. When Poona, Indore and Lahore are turning out new stars off and on, why Bombay is lagging behind?

President Eduard Benes

(Continued from Page 3)

people on October 5th, 1938 and for the second time in his life went into exile. After a short stay in England he went to America where he was promptly appointed a professor at the University of Chicago. He abstained from all political activities during this term in order not to embarass his hosts. But, immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe Benes again emerged as the leader of his people for the fight against the Nazis and aggression.

Friend Of Stalin

In 1943 he undertook two important journeys, the first to U.S.A. where he was tne guest of the President and the second to Moscow where the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement was signed. At the invitation of Mr. Mackenzie King he visited Canada. In Moscow he had long conferences with Kalinin, Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov and other Russian leaders. Here it must be mentioned that Benes is a personal friend of Stalin and among all the European statesmen Stalin values the opinion of Benes more than anyone else.

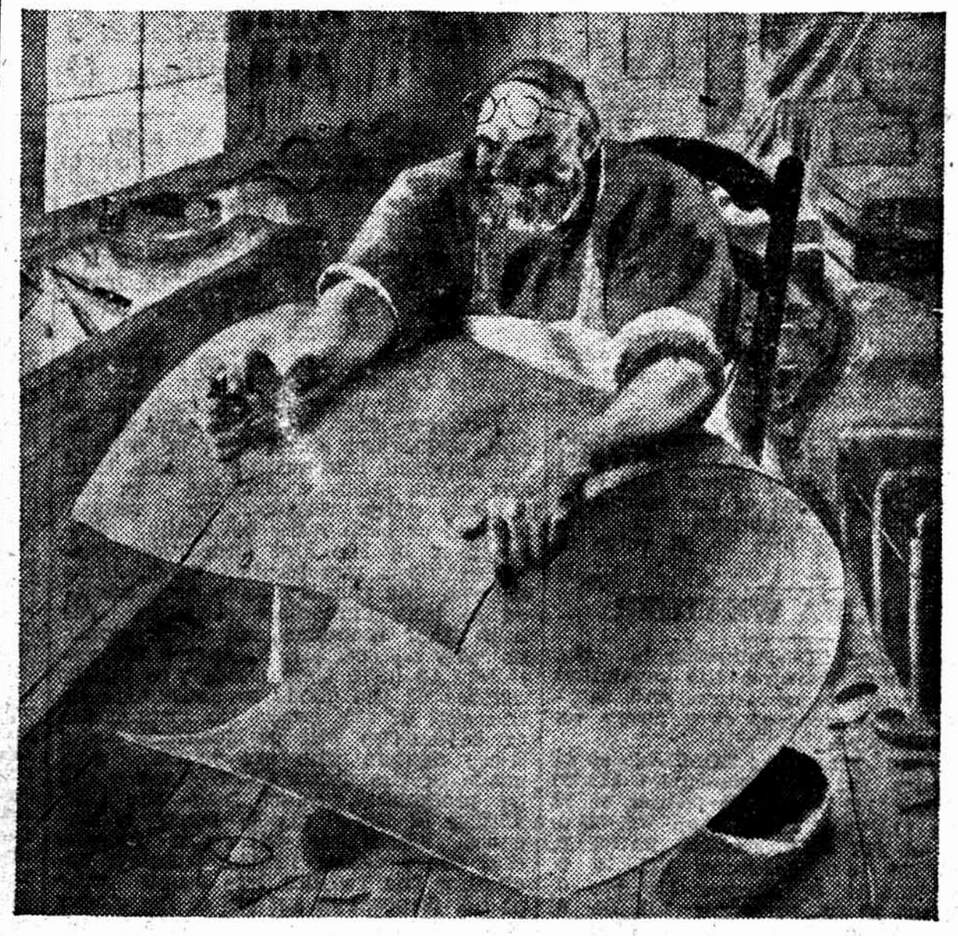
From Moscow he went to Teheran to take part in the Teheran Conference where on the special invitation of His Majesty the King of Iran he stayed for two more days; the Shah personally thanked Benes for his intervention and settlement of the old British-Iranian incident. In Egypt he met H.M. King Faruk with whom Benes exchanged views on the war situation. On the invitation of General de Gaulle Benes visited Algiers where questions of French-Czechoslovak importance were discussed with the French National Committee. In Algiers he received the invitation of Mr. Churchill to visit him in Marakesh where the Premier was convalescing from his illness.

Clear And Unequivocal

All who know Dr. Benes confirm that democracy—not only in the political but also in the economic and moral sense too—is his whole philosophy of life. He is in his activities extremely tolerant and readily accepts points of view different from his own, and has nothing of the so-called 'diplomatic-mannerism' in his speech. All his statements are clear and unequivocal and leave no doubts in the minds of his listeners as to his opinions and views.

The progress of democracy needs men of Benes's type because as a famous English historian said: "he is fighting for man's inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.....and for justice to all men.....of goodwill everywhere... for honest government for morality in governments.....And he is fighting his battle without recriminations, without bitterness, without rancour, without hatred". In his outlook in life Benes is more nearer to Gandhiji and his philosophy than any other living statesman.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER



CHEMICALLY this is not true. Leather is a protein and so are wool, silk, hair, nail and horn! The manufacture of leather is a highly-skilled and complex craft which has developed slowly but surely through centuries of trial and error. The hides must go through many treatments before being tanned. Tanning converts the soft skin into durable leather, but it is not the end. The leather must be brought to the required degree of pliability and finally dyed or finished to obtain the wide range of effects, say, between an army boot and a bright bedroom slipper, a fancy handbag and a riding saddle. All these many and varied processes have been developed by the leather industry, but gradually, as the chemistry of leather has become better known, the chemist has been increasingly brought in, replacing the old agents for leather treatment, lime, animal excreta, eggs, offal and crude fats, with standard alkalis and sulphides, pancreatic enzymes, disinfectants, purified and analysed fats, the chrome tanning process and so on. Most of all, the chemist is helping the leather manufacturer to understand the principles of his processes, to speed them up and standardise them. The excellence of British leather is universally recognised, and British chemists are among the first in the field of leather research. Professor H. R. Procter, known affectionately as "the father of leather chemistry" led a pioneer school at Leeds University from 1890-1913 and the work he initiated has been pursued and developed all over the world.

ICI

No. 5 in the "Services of an Industry" series issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Continued From Page 13)

cient Indian art, have suddenly sprung into prominence in the news columns, because they are situated on the estate whose ownership is going to change hands. It is surprising that such monuments should have remained under private ownership and should have rolled from time to time between the sellers and buyers. Why have the Government of India not acquired under the Preservation of the Ancient Monuments Act, the portion of the estate on which they are situated? Private ownership of such monuments is absurd in principle. Compromises about their preservation do not leave them as national assets.

The Buddha Society is reported to have taken the initiative in the matter and to have approached the Government of India with a request to acquire the caves. Why should such bodies have failed to start agitation all these years? Anyway it is not too late. The Government ought to acquire the Caves once for all and at any cost and allay the public anxiety about the future of the caves under private ownership

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME FOR BENGAL

Resolution In Assembly Lost By 23 To 8 Votes

CALCUTTA, May 27

The Government of Bengal had in contemplation a comprehensive scheme of education for the entire population of the province, involving an expenditure of crores of rupees, said the Minister for Education, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, in the Bengal Legislative Council during debate on a non-official resolution. Under the scheme not only primary education but secondary education also upto a certain stage would be free and compulsory.

The Minister also indicated that the provision of Rs. 5,00,000 made in the current year's budget for the education of scheduled castes would be a recurring provision for the coming years also.

The resolution sought to recommend that the Government should set apart a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees this year for the advancement of the education of scheduled caste Hindus of the province. It was lost by 23 votes to eight.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 27.—Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on May 23, 1944:—

Allahabad 111 84 0, BOMBAY 92 81 0, Calcutta 102 85 0, Cawnpore 112 80 0, Cuttack 111 84 0, Darjeeling 62 53 0, Delhi 112 78 0, Dehra Dun 103 69 0, Jacobabad 117 84 0, Karachi 89 82 0, Lahore 109 70 0, Lucknow 111 79 0, Madras 106 84 0, Nagpur 113 89, 0, Patna 108 83, 0, Peshawar 101 84 0, Shillong 78 61 0.2, Simla 78 61 0.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

Cotton (July)

New York, May 27.

Previous Closing	20.83
Today's Opening	20.85
Difference	+2
Today's Closing	20.80
Difference	—3

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, May 27.

BULLION: On Friday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was placed at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business passing. It seems that the market is narrowing in Gold with a limited turnover. To-day Gold opened at Rs. 74-8-6 and steadily improved to Rs. 74-10-6 and later steadied at Rs. 74-9-0. Silver market opened to-day at Rs. 130-8 and declined to Rs. 129-12 and later steadied at Rs. 130-2. The market feeling is inclined towards lower prices and there is more desire to sell on a rise than to buy on a decline.

The market was quiet and finally closed as under. Ready Silver Rs. 131-2 Forward Rs. 129-14. Ready Gold Rs. 74-9, Forward Rs 74-9. Sovereigns Rs. 51-4.

COTTON: The local cotton market was quiet to-day. July opened at Rs. 431-8 and there being absence of any important demand prices sagged to Rs. 430-4 under scattered selling. The market sentiment remains uncertain as a result of a large prospective carry over at the end of the season which is mostly made up short staple cotton and is not fit for consumption by mills in this country. Thus the only outlet for these cotton is export which is not possible as long as the was continues.

Later on there was improved demand and July advanced to Rs. 431-4. The market finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. July	431	0	0
I. C. C. September	443	4	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	431/12	428/12	431/8
September	443/4	441	443/4

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton July contract is below New York July 429 cent points at Exchange rate 331.

N. Y. Cotton Market:—

Cotton advanced on continued mill price-fixing for near months, commission house buying and covering in new crops influenced by Washington price control developments and smaller loan repossessions. The advance absorbed July liquidation and hedge selling. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 26.

July 20.83—03, October 20.18+06, December 19.94+05, January 19.88+05, March 19.74+07, May 19.54+07, July highest 20.87+03 (2-36 p. m.), lowest 20.81—03 (11-18 a.m.). Middling Spot 21.81—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July 20.99+02, October 20.20+05, December 19.96+05, January 19.87+04, March 19.76+04, May 19.56+06, Middling Spot 20.95—.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

July 20.82, October 20.13, December 19.87.

DRIVE AGAINST BLACK MARKET IN CLOTH AND YARN INTENSIFIED

Textile Commissioner's Latest Action: "No Exemptions Or Extensions"

BOMBAY, May 27.

The drive against Black Market trading in cloth and yarn is being intensified and the few loopholes in the control order, which were being exploited both by the merchants and the manufacturers are being patched up by the Textile Commissioner.

The latest action taken by the Textile Commissioner is the issue of definite and clear-cut instructions to the dealers that all cloth packed in and texmarked April 1944 or earlier, all unpriced handprinted cloth and any other stocks remaining in the market, either unpriced, or untexmarked or both must be finally disposed of by the 31st December, 1944.

Piecegoods merchants' associations all over the country have been advised to take immediate steps to see that their members sell their stocks as early as possible, to enable the retailers to have time enough to finally dispose of the goods to consumers by the end of the year. No exemptions or extensions will be granted, and those dealers who are found with goods of the above descriptions will be prosecuted. Apart from the possibility of their goods being confiscated. There are still seven months and every dealer in the country, including the retailer has ample time at his disposal to get rid of his stocks if any portion of it falls within the above specifications.

Cancellation of licences, commandeering of entire production of some mills and even taking over the management of certain mills, it is statted, are a part of an All-India campaign launched by the authorities to nail to the counter the lies that are being spread about shortage of cloth in the country and the possibility of a cloth famine.—A. P.

Cloth Position In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 27

Interviewed regarding the cloth position Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai said "when the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order was promulgated last year. A large responsibility was shouldered by the Industry Committee of the Textile Control Board. Within less than a year, thee have proved by their action that their recommendations time and again have been to reduce the prices so that the public may obtain their supplies at reasonable prices. The first reduction was to the tune of 35 to 40 per cent on the prices prevailing in last May and June. The second one was by the end of February when the Industry Committee decided to reduce by one and half annas in the rupee (approximately ten per cent) in case of piecegoods and two annas in the rupee in the case of yarn. (Approximately twelve and half per cent). Again on 24th of May they made a further reduction of one and half annas in the rupee on the price prevailing in May, in the case of piecegoods, and two annas in the rupee in the case of Yarn. The cumulative effect of these decisions has been to reduce the prices of 55 to 60 per cent both in the case of cloth and yarn.—A. P.

American Interest In Indian Independence!

Prospect Of 400 Million Post-War Customers In Far East Who Buy U. S. Consumers' Goods

NEW YORK, May 27

Informal discussion of India's economic future after the war recently took place in New York between a high Indian official and American financier, it was learned here.

The discussion centred largely on the possibility of American investment in India's fastgrowing industry which has been stimulated considerably during the war.

It is understood the American businessmen took the opportunity to stress the need for assurances of future political stability in India as a pre-requisite to investment of large sums of American money. They not only wanted clarification on the issue whether India would be granted independence—and what kind of independence—but also wanted to be fully satisfied that the political situation in India would be completely stable if and when the British influence is withdrawn from there.

The Group of American financiers which includes one of the most important Wall Street bankers, also discussed problems of import and export trade with India in the immediate future as well as post-war. Now that India was a creditor nation they expressed willingness to export a certain amount of materials necessary in that country especially agricultural machinery and if possible, machine-tools which was needed for the establishment and development of heavy and light industries.

At the same time, American businessmen were keenly aware that India is one of the largest potential customers in the Far East for United States' consumer-goods. American manufacturers who are already starting to worry about reduction of war contracts and now drawing up plans for reconversion of industry of civilian production, eagerly look towards the 400 million Indians who might become one of the largest number of buyers among their post-war customers.—Reuter.

MR. BRELVI IN INDORE

INDORE, May 27.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, will arrive in Indore on Sunday at 11-30 a.m. to preside over the Indore State Civil Liberties Conference which opens its session here in the evening.

On Monday morning Mr. Brelvi will inaugurate the first Central India Journalists' Conference which is to be presided over by Mr. S. M. Agarkar, Editor of the "Swarajya."

During his stay in Indore Mr. Brelvi together with Mr. Agarkar will receive a reception from the Indore Municipal Council on May 28 and will address a number of meetings of the political workers. Friends of the Soviet, Students Federation, etc. Mr. Brelvi will also open a public reading room.—United Press

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR REORGANISATION OF SERVICES

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, May 27.

Mr. R. G. Rowland, I.C.S., (Retired) has been appointed officer on special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India for the reorganisation of services, it is officially announced here.

Whether Mr. Rowlands' enquiry will be a prelude to the general enquiry envisaged by the White Paper and the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Act, 1935, or to Post-war Reorganisation Central Services including Ministerial staff is still not known.

Mr. Rowland is an ex-judge of the Patna High Court.

"Allied Territories"

NEW DELHI, May 27.—It is notified for general information says a Gazette of India Extraordinary that the following territories being in the occupation of His Majesty shall, for purposes of the Defence of India Rules, be treated as Allied territories:—Cyrenaica, Tripolitania.—A. P.

Alleged Murderer Discharged

Jehangir Shaikh Abdulla who was charged for murdering one Anarkhan, was discharged by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

Mr. Mehta conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. S. Kably defended the accused.

The brief facts of the prosecution case were that on 24-10-43 at about 11 a.m. four persons went to the room of one Khodabux at Kalyan Mansion, Falkland Road, and called him down and alleged that he had assaulted one of their friends the previous night.

After some altercation they started assaulting Khodabux. The accused was alleged to be one of the four persons. In the meanwhile the deceased Anarkhan happened to come there, when the accused shouted: "Here is Anarkhan for whom we had come. Kill him." One Makrani who was among the four persons ran towards Anarkhan and stabbed him. The Makrani was caught by one Suleman when the accused struck Suleman, a blow with a hockey stick and the Makrani ran away.

The defence of the accused was that he was innocent and he had been falsely involved in the case. The Magistrate dischargd the accused after hearing the defence counsel

13 WOMEN ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF 'R' ORDERS

CALCUTTA, May 27

Thirteen village women were arrested in Sealdah and Ballygunje areas of Calcutta yesterday for, it is alleged, bringing rice into the rationed area in contravention of the Bengal Rationing Order.

The police seized about 10 maunds of rice stated to have been found in their possession in small bags. The women have been sent up for trial.—A. P.

Vaidya Discharged From Army

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. Suresh Vaidya, 33, whose appeal on May 12 to the Conscientious Objectors Appellate Tribunal in London was allowed on condition that undertook full-time hospital, land or civil defence work, has been discharged from the Army. He declined to comment on his future plans today.

At his home at Barton Court, West Kensington, he told Reuter "first of all, I am going away on a holiday for a week's rest."

Mr. Vidya returned his "Calling up" papers on the ground that he was not liable as an Indian National for service in the British Army. He was arrested charged with being an absentee and was handed over to a military escort. Questions were asked in the House of Commons and an appeal on his behalf was made to the Prime Minister last March.

Vaidya was charged at a Court-Martial at Canterbury with refusing to put on uniform and to go on parade. The sentence of 98 days detention enabled him to appeal to the London conscientious objectors appellate tribunal.

"After my appeal, I was taken to a military camp to await papers from the war office," Vaidya said, "and I was released from military duty when they arrived."—Reuter.

2 DACCA CONSTABLES ARRESTED & REMANDED

Alleged To Have Let Off Person Left In Custody

DACCA, May 26

Two police constables have been arrested under Section 223 I.P.C. (wilfully suffering a person in custody to escape) and Rule 38 (5) (doing a prejudicial act) of the D.I. Rules and remanded to custody.

It is alleged that during the present disturbances in the city, a person was arrested by a Head Constable on a charge of carrying a knife in violation of an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. and was given in custody of the constables to be taken to Sutrapur Police Station. On the way, it is alleged, the constables let him off.—A. P.

ANTI-PROPERTY TAX LEADER GETS 2 YEARS' R.I.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 27.

Mr. V. B. Damle, Magistrate, First Class, Nagpur, has convicted and sentenced Mr. K. B. Rangari, member, Civil Station Sub-Committee, Nagpur, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years on the charge of assaulting Tahsil peons who went to his house to recover Municipal taxes.

Mr. Rangari led the movement of anti-property tax campaign at Indore, when the Nagpur Municipal Voters' Association had launched the anti-property tax campaign.

Mr. Rangari is let off on bail as he is preferring an appeal.

MR. K. G. GOKHALE'S CASE AND FULL BENCH ORDER

It will be remembered that Mr. K. G. Gokhale was released on the 21st April, 1944, from detention since August 9th by the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court. It is understood Mr. Gokhale received on Friday the following by a registered notice from Mr. B. G. Rao, Government Pleader, High Court, on behalf of Bombay Government: "The Bombay Government has decided to move the Privy Council against the order of the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in not permitting Bombay Government to appeal to the Federal Court."

NOTICE SERVED ON A.-I. S. A. CHIEF

DACCA, May 26

The District Magistrate of Dacca, it is understood, has issued a notice on Mr. P. D. Himatsingha, the Solicitor of the Board of Trustees of the All-India Spinners' Association, to show cause why the clothes seized from the Dacca branch of the Association in August, 1942, should not be forfeited on the ground that they were the property of an unlawful association.—A. P.

Release Of Madras Detenus

MADRAS, May 27.

With the last batch of eight more detenus to be released on Monday, the Government of Madras have implemented the recommendations of the Revision Board constituted to review cases of detenus of the province.

About 260 prisoners will remain in Tanjore jail, six in Vellore and 21 in Rajamundry while 32 are confined in Amraoti jail.—A. P.

BAN ON MEETINGS

LAHORE, May 27.—As a sequel to the Chauk Matti incident the District Magistrate, Lahore has promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the holding of public meetings of whatever nature within the limits of the Corporation of Lahore for a period of seven days.—A. P.

Emporium in Ruins—Slums-a source of prosperity—Scope of planning and reconstruction—Wanted a planning committee—That mysterious exhibition in London—Canherry Caves Estate for sale.

The explosions and fires of an unprecedented nature, which occurred in Bombay on April 14, have left behind them a tale of extensive devastation of the locality which should be rightly styled as an emporium of old standing and of world-wide connections. They have created an emergency of "mid-war reconstruction" to which the authorities are not oblivious. Though the actual extent of the damage will be determined at the termination of the operations of demolition, the Municipal Corporation has lost no time—has been unusually prompt in taking the preliminary steps towards reconstruction.

Timely Action

The prevention of sporadic rebuilding—"jerry-building" and of uncontrolled and unsystematic development was the urgent necessity. Both these eventualities could not be lost sight of in view of the vested interests of the landlords and also in view of the freedom enjoyed by them under the Bombay Municipal Act. An amendment to the Act, which restrains the house-owners from proceeding with the work of rebuilding, has been passed by the Corporation and the stage has, thus, been set for systematic reconstruction. The devastation of a large and important centre presents a problem of re-planning and reconstruction which demands an immediate solution in spite of the difficulties occasioned by the war.

The Municipal Commissioner is reported to have pointed out, in his letter to the Corporation embodying a draft bill to amend the Municipal Act, that the rebuilding of the devastated area and the area contiguous to it will be carried out on the modern principles of town-planning and that the scheme of town-planning will be put up later on. The Corporation ought to be alive to the stern reality of the situation which is one of partial replanning and evolution of the civic design. No comments can be offered on the scheme as long as it is in the embryonic stage, but a few suggestions which are prompted by the glaring anomalies of planning of some of the newly developed areas cannot be withheld any longer.

Slums Of The Wealthy

The locality, which was the scene of the grim tragedy, was a part of old Bombay. It was built without any definite scheme and was allowed to degenerate into slums in which resided the wealth and not the poverty of Bombay. The emporium was, in fact, a permanent exhibition of squalid and smudgy houses. No distinction was made between the residential quarters and business centres. The same rooms in several houses were utilised as offices, small warehouses, shops and dwelling places. The godowns were located either on the ground floors of the houses or in their immediate vicinity One fails to understand the principles of civic planning and architecture on which the locality was built and was allowed to develop without restraint.

Anyone, who passed with his eyes open, through the Section of Frere Road extending from the Sandhurst Bridge to the Carnac Bridge could not miss to notice scores of hovels erected by the coolies on the footwalks on both the sides, and at night one was surprised to find homeless labourers taking shelter anywhere and everywhere. The civic and port authorities never realised their duty to provide quarters and other elementary amenities to the working class on which depended, to no small extent, the trade that was centralised in the locality.

The landlords were concerned with the rents. The Municipality was concerned with the taxes, and the merchants were engrossed in their trade and enjoyed their commercial segregation. The locality had no open spaces, gardens, swimming pools, broad roads, civic ornaments, public halls and theatres and moreover had no architectural standards. Therein lived the people who were detached from the civilised world—were denied the benefits of cultural contacts, but continued to contribute their maximum to the prosperity of the premier city of India. The Stock Exchange has its own dignity, and so have the Cotton and Bullion Exchanges, but the emporium of the commodities essential to life was disgustingly ugly and undignified. Dungeons and death-traps flourished in the background of sparkling silver and glittering gold.

Actual Requirements

The locality being predominantly commercial, has its own problems of planning which must find their satisfactory solution in the scheme which the Municipal Commissioner is going to present to the Corporation. The scheme should primarily aim at reducing, to the minimum, the congestion of the population and of the vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The objective will be easy of achievement by rational allocation of godowns, business centres and residential quarters and by widening the roads. The buildings must have specious rooms, modern sanitary equipment and open spaces round them in order to ensure fresh air and sunshine to the residents. But the ends of social justice will not be met if quarters and dormitories for the hitherto neglected working class are left out of the plan.

The roads should be broad and artistically designed with sites for statues, fountains and other ornaments. Open spaces, playgrounds, gardens swimming pools and public baths should form the integral parts of the scheme. The Municipal schools should be the beautiful examples of modernised Indian architecture. The civic authorities have not yet accepted the cultural and artistic amenities as essential to civic life, but they should now depart from their pet and unprogressive policy and equip the locality with a Municipal theatre and public hall and libraries and reading rooms wherever necessary

No Slavish Imitation

The planning authorities will, no doubt, safeguard every kind of civic interest, but will perhaps miss the aesthetic. Architecture of the buildings stands foremost among the aesthetic implications of the reconstructional project. The designs of the buildings are generally determined by their functions and by the material to be used in their construction; but the functions and material cannot override art. Beauty is never pronounced to be inconsistent with utility and durability. The authorities must fix such architectural standards as would impart beauty to and leave a distinct impress of Indianness on the locality. Precisely speaking, the designs of the new buildings ought to be Indian in spirit.

Following the rich crop of the architectural monstrosities on Marine Drive, the authorities are suddenly confronted with a situation of large-scale replanning and reconstruction, and they ought to handle the same with foresight, thought and judgment. Since modernism has been a vogue especially in Bombay, the authorities are likely to think that the solution of the architectural problem will be facilitated by the slavish imitation of the Marine Drive models, but they ought to note that the success of civic design and planning is judged by the originality and not by imitation. Their duty is to beautify and, more than that, to Indianise Bombay and not to drive an additional nail in the coffin of the architectural art of India by adopting spurious standards. Architecture will be the main source of beauty and dignity of the locality. A few buildings of public importance should be outstanding in designs and imposing in appearance.

Appoint a Committee

The Corporation has not yet been convinced of the necessity of creating the post of the City Architect and of reserving at least one seat for the architectural profession. It should, therefore, be told that the co-operation of the Indian Institute of Architects, the School of Architecture and the Sir J. J. School of Art and also of the individual architects—trained as well as untrained—who are specialists in Indian architecture, will prove very valuable to its undertaking of planning and reconstruction. The right procedure would, however, be to form a planning committee which should be representative of various interests, including architecture and art, and to entrust to it the task of working out the scheme.

The planning committee should be authorised to ascertain the requirements of the locality from the experienced and enlightened residents, the scheme, when it is completed, should be released to the press for discussion and should also be exhibited in the form of plans, designs and models. The wholesale execution of the scheme will obviously involve acquisition of private land, but no difficulty should stand in the way of the evolution of a comprehensive scheme. The emporium should, in the long run, develop into a beauty spot of Bombay.

Exclusion Of Bombay

The institution, which has ventured to organise an exhibition of Indian art in London next month, is now known to be the Tagore Society. Some of the distinguished personalities like Mr. August John, Sir William Rothenstein, Sir Kenneth Clark and Sir Richard Winsted are connected with the Exhibition Committee, but nothing yet is known about the procedure adopted by the Committee to collect the exhibits from India. Some exhibits are sure to fly to the Alpine Gallery from India, as the material available in England might be insufficient for an exhibition on a public scale or the Tagore Society might not be able to ignore Bengal.

The distinguished British members of the Committee and especially the Tagore Society are not expected to be unaware of the zones of the contemporary Indian art movement in India, but since the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Bombay Art Society are not invited to send any exhibits, the assumption should be that the organisers are either going to rest satisfied with the available local material or are not prepared to accept Bombay as an art-zone of India. The news from Reuters which appeared in the "Evening News of India" of April 13, gave an indication that representative selections of modern Indian painting were expected from India. The exclusion of Bombay should then, appear to be almost a certainty. The exhibition, in which Bombay will not be represented, will convey to the British public an incorrect impression about the current trends of Indian art.

Unacquired Monument

The Canherry Caves, which rank among the monumental relics of an-

(Continued on Page 11)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

In a recent circular letter, Shri J. K. Munshi, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, has written to all connected with our Association as follows:—

I wish to express my gratefulness for being elected the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and hope that with your help and co-operation, I may be able to discharge my duties properly. Let us try and push forward our work, which is dear to all of us, to the best of our ability during this term.

Our work has been re-organised, and each member of the Provincial Executive Committee has been given a separate Department to look after, under the guidance of different members of the extra Board of Advisers. Their addresses and particulars of the work in their charge have been published in the May 1944 issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

Possibly most of the children of your Branch have gone out of station due to the summer vacation—who knows, you are yourself holidaying too. The activities which may have slackened for the moment are bound to regain their speed, vigour and strength after everyone has returned well recouped with fresh energy and enthusiasm.

Nevertheless, just to give you a broad hint, have you ever looked into the Aims and Objects of our Association and tried to organise your activities on such lines as to achieve them? You surely have: Then why not send us the reports of your work regularly for the guidance and enlightenment of each other?

* * *

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari children visited the local Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Home and Shree Shraddhanand Women's Rescue Home. They came in direct contact with the inmates of these Homes, their residence and other modes of life, and were explained what the institutions and their activities were. They also went to see an Art Exhibition at Dadar, where the life-like clay work and the various movement tricks in them were quite interesting. Tardeo North Balkan-ji-Bari children had a picnic at Chowpatty.

At Karamanai Balkan-ji-Bari, Brother Hariharan gave a series of talks, Sisters Bhagavathy and Avadai a dance recital, Sisters Rajammal and Saraswathy an entertainment of songs and some brothers a magic-show. The Branch has started a Free Reading Room. Hala children had an excursion at the local Canal, and Karachi Pushpa Bhavan children at the Clifton sea-beach, where they went in Camel-carts. At Tando Md. Khan, Shri Hari Sunder Rupchand entertained the children with amusing stories.

FORT BASSEIN

* * *

Sister A. S. Sita, 14 Narindar Place, New Delhi, has established a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Delhi. Shri Lakshmi Chand Khanna, "Prahalad Batika", Budhana Gate, Meerut, is trying to organise a Branch at Meerut, and Shri Girijashankar Manishankar, Principal, Bal Mandir, Palitana, at Palitana (Kathiawar). Sister N. Saradambal is making effort to start a centre at Namakkal (South India), and Sister Saundra Lakshmy at Trinconealer (Ceylon). Boys and girls and elders belonging to these places, and interested in children's activities, may please get in touch with them

Among those who visited Dada at Khar recently were Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Vice-President, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, who has been released from jail; Mrs. Guli Sadarangani, Editor, "Gulistan," Karachi; Brother Jayant Baxi, Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, Rajpipla; Shri K. L. Sharma of Hyderabad (Deccan); and Sister Lakshmy Doraiswamy of Matunga who hopes to start a Group of South Indian children under the auspices of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari.

* * *

All boys and girls, without the distinction of caste or creed, under 12 years old, can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as its Members, and those between 12 and 16 years old as its Companions. Elders also wishing to be helpful to the Organisation can join either as Associates or Patrons.

It is not necessary that you should be attached to a particular Branch if one does not exist at your place.—You can be enrolled in the Association even as a lone Member or Companion. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment form, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. who will be glad to receive letters from you as often as you can write to him.

All Good Wishes from

Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

JOGESHWARI CAVES

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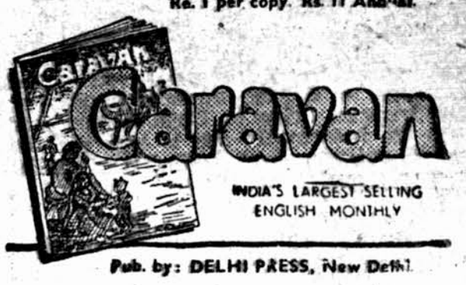

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Tomorrow—Monday—Gandhiji will break his fortnight's silence. What will he speak? And when? Or would be choose to lapse into another silence?

Only a reckless fool will dare to conjecture. The situation is too complicated and the shrewdest political prophets are baffled. Would he see the Viceroy? Would he see Mr. Jinnah? Why has Sir Tej Bahadur gone to Kashmir? What did Gandhiji write to Mr. Jayakar? Would Gandhiji issue a political statement without first consulting his colleagues of the Congress Working Committee? Would they be released? Or would he be re-arrested after he is restored to his normal state of health?

Who is there to make an intelligible pattern out of this complex of politics and personalities?

★

"I Would Like To. . ."

Would Gandhiji eventually see Wavell? Frankly I do not know. But, according to Eve Curie, Wavell would like to see Gandhiji.

The journalist daughter of the famous woman scientist was in India during the Cripps negotiations and has many an interesting story to tell in her book "Journey Among Warriors." During her stay in New Delhi she was a guest of the Commander-in-Chief. This is how she records a historic evening.

I did something which was without precedent: I took a telephone and from the house of the Commander-in-Chief, I called Birla House, where Mr. Gandhi had his quarters. This seemed a natural enough step to take for anybody who stayed with General Wavell and who wished to see Mr. Gandhi. Yet this small gesture alone shattered the rigid rules of New Delhi protocol. The charming and gay aide-de-camp of the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Peter Coots, solemnly declared to me: "This is a historical telephone call."

Historical or not, it impressed me greatly. I felt very self-conscious to call up the seventy-two-year-old Mahatma, the most powerful Indian in India, the man whom every newspaperman in New Delhi was frantically trying to see. With a somewhat trembling voice I gave my name to the Secretary who answered the telephone. I explained that I had a letter from Nehru introducing me to the Mahatma—and could I have an appointment with Mr. Gandhi, any day, at any time? At the other end the Secretary said: "Will you wait please?" I waited—for a period which seemed endless. Then the Secretary came back and asked: "Can you walk?"

This seemed to me beside the point. I answered, however, affirmatively. Without any question, I could walk.

"Well, then," said the Secretary, "Mr. Gandhi will take his daily walk with you to-morrow morning at seven."

I think I blushed with joy. It had come true: I had a rendezreous with Gandhi.....That night, however, I was much too excited to keep my secret to myself and, bursting with pride, I said to the Commander-in-Chief:

"I am going to see Gandhi tomorrow morning at seven."

Wavell's single eye expressed an intense interest, pleasure, and a nuance of envy while he muttered in undertone:

"*I* should like to see Gandhi!"

He had said it as a joke but undoubtedly he meant it. And in fact, the most useful exchange of views that could have taken place at this point of the British-Indian negotiations was probably one between the Commander-in-Chief of India's armed forces and the Pacifist leader of India's non-violent crowds....Such were, however, the relations between the English and the "political Indians" that, apart from officially arranged meetings, a British general could not take his car, drive to Birla House, and drop in informally for a cup of tea and a private chat with Mr. Gandhi. It was simply "not done."

★

It simply is "not done"! That might well be the epitaph of British imperialism. How many opportunities of liquidating distrust and bitterness, of creating goodwill, have been lost because of a petty fastidiousness for prestige and formality!

Can Lord Wavell pick up that telephone in his office, as Eve Curie had done from his own home, and tell the operator: "Long Distance, Bombay, Juhu. Mr. Morarji's shack. No, I don't know the number. Find it out for me, will you?" And then when the call is established, "Hello Mr. Gandhi, this is Wavell speaking. I am so glad to hear you are better. . . . Do you remember you once wrote you wanted to meet me? Well, I am sorry it was not possible at that time. But do you think it would be possible for us to meet. . . . Well, then, let's say next week."

Will Lord Wavell do it? Of course, not! It simply is "not done"! A Viceroy does not pick up the telephone and ring up the number he wants. He presses a button and a liveried servant in gold-and-red enters. He asks for the Military Secretary. The Military Secretary enters. The Viceroy should ask "him" to get up the desired number. But by that time perhaps the Viceroy will remember that he is not expected to ring up a private individual—even if he happens to be the most important individual in the land. It simply is "not done"!

★

Gandhiana

I was lucky the other day to escape the constant and unrelenting vigil of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and sneak into the grounds of Gandhi-Gram. It is not difficult to be lost in that beautiful garden and by the time the prayer had started, I had worked my way up to a place five feet from the dais where Gandhiji sat. During the prayers in different languages and representing different faiths (how many people out of the 10,000 present, I wonder, knew that a verse was recited from the Holy Qoran?), as I steadily looked at that famous profile, quite irrelevant thoughts struck me.

I thought that Gandhiji's skin is soft and smooth like silk—or, rather, satin!

I thought it remarkable that he sat through the twenty minute prayer, immobile and silent like a statue, his head slightly moving only once.

I saw when he was signing autographs after the prayer, that his hand shook a little from weakness.

And I marvelled at this old man who, even at 74 and after such a serious illness, is still brimful with a lively sense of humour. He doesn't speak but one can see the smile of mischief in his eyes. When some Chinese visitors asked him to scribble a message on a beautiful pictorial album, he wrote down smilingly, "How can I disfigure this beautiful thing with my horrid writing?" And when he charged them his usual fee for giving them his autograph, he wrote down, "Am I not greedy? Are all so greedy?" And I thought we are lucky to have a leader who has a sense of humour and are not condemned like the Germans to suffer the ever-grim countenance of Hitler.

A little boy proudly told me of his unusual privilege He was taken in to Gandhiji one morning and actually had his nose tweaked by the great man The little fellow was holding aloft his nose as if it had become something special—almost sacrosanct! But he wanted the world to know that his intimacy with the Mahatma had not been confined to the nose, but that actually they had also compared the length of their respective ears and found the Mahatma's "only a little bigger."

And, finally, when I saw the white-clad figure on the dais and facing him the thousands of men and women on the beach, all eyes focussed on him, I thought: Here are both the foreground and background of the picture of India, the symbol and the multitude, Gandhi and his people!

★

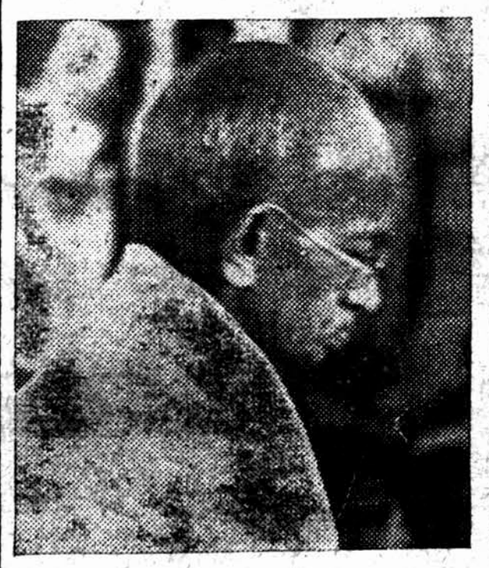
Crime And Punishment

We hear a lot of talk about putting on trial those responsible for this war. But it is a well-known axiom of law that abetment of crime is equally punishable with the crime itself. If the war criminals are to be tried and punished, what about the abettors of these crimes?

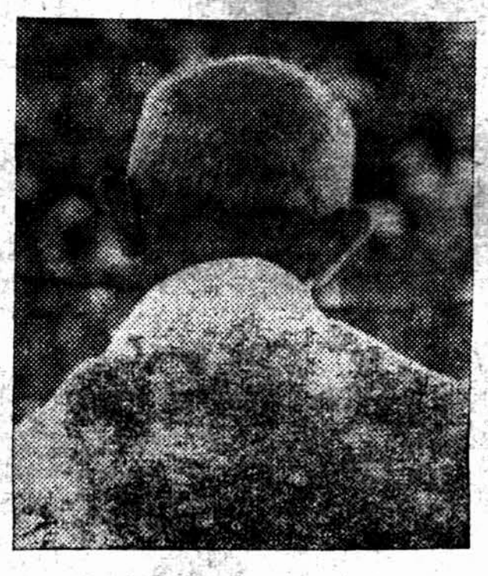
Next only to Hitler, the arch-criminals of this war is Benito Mussolini. The father and founder of Fascism must accept the responsibility for the holocaust into which the world has been plunged.

A trial of Mussolini would be a sensation. The greater sensation, however, would be provided by his accomplices, the men who aided and abetted and blessed him in his bloody rise to power. It is a long and notorious list and Cassius, in his brilliant political fantasy, "The Trial of Mussolini", (Thackers, Rs. 2|4) brings them all—dead and alive—before the bar of justice and history. They appear in the 'trial' as defence witnesses and made to repeat their testimony in favour of Mussolini in their own recorded words. The Defence Counsel makes the point abundantly clear when he says:

"I will prove to you that this record is not such that it should call for your condemnation. Rather it is one which demands your praise and adulation. I will give you the proof from the mouths of a series of eminent witnesses.... The first is Sir Austen Chamberlain."



GANDHIJI
The famous profile



GANDHIJI
Facing him are the people!

—D. R. D. WADIA.

★

Accomplices

And so Sir Austen Chamberlain is summoned from the grave and made to repeat the words of his interview he gave to Tribuna in 1924 during his visit to Rome "to establish friendly relations with the new Italian Government":—

"Signor Mussolini is a wonderful man and a formidable worker.... I must say Signor Mussolini is working for the greatness of his country, and is bearing a tremendous weight upon his shoulders."

Lord Rothermere next admits, under cross-examination, to have expressed the opinion in his paper as late as 1928 that "He (Mussolini) is the greatest figure of our age. Mussolini will probably dominate the history of the 20th century as Napoleon dominated that of the early 19th century. I am proud of the fact that the 'Daily Mail' was the first newspaper in England, and in the world outside Italy, to give the public the right estimate of the soundness and durability of his work."

In defence of Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia, more distinguished witnesses are called.

Lord Simon declares that he had told the Commons in June 1936 he "was not prepared to see a single ship sunk even in a successful naval battle in the cause of Abyssinian independence." And Sir Samuel Hoare admits that as soon as he became Foreign Secretary in 1935 the first thing he did was to make it clear that "we had always understood and

MUSSOLINI
He is guilty—so are his accomplices.

well understood Italy's desire for overseas expansion. Indeed, we had in the past done our best to show our sympathy with Italian aspirations in a practical way."

Our own friend, Mr. Amery, testifies that he "was not prepared to send a single Birmingham lad to his death for Abyssinia" and that Abyssinia "would have been much better off under the control of a civilized nation (like Italy) than under the cruel and incompetent Abyssinians."

★

We Shall Not Forgive!

And thus, by piling evidence upon evidence, the Defence Counsel (or, rather, the author) proves that "a great section of Conservative Opinion in Britain not merely approved but applauded the regime which the Prisoner (Mussolini) has established in Italy...A great body of Conservative opinion...desired that his regime should be taken as a model for this country."

And the judge sums up the purpose of the trial—and the book—when he directs the Jury:

"If you hate him for his Fascism, hate him for what he did to Italy, to Spain, to Abyssinia, to Albania, to Greece, hate him for the brave British blood which he caused to spilled on so many battlegrounds; if these are your feelings I trust you will not refrain from giving your verdict for the reason that would thus implicate in the charge of crime some British accomplices. If you find him guilty these too, in a lesser degree, must share the shame. You must not fear to make an example of them just as you may wish to make an example of Benito Mussolini."

"The Trial of Mussolini" is a valuable document for democracy, for it exposes a Fascist dictator and his accomplices who are today parading before us as upholders of democracy, while imposing a Fascistic Imperialistic rule on India. (It is significant that these accomplices of Fascism are all well-known Imperialists).

The world will not forgive him. The world will not forget them.

★

E. and O. E.

In what must have been a fit of absent-mindedness induced by overwork I seem to have allowed more than one howler to creep into last Sunday's *Last Page*. Firstly, in the letter press to the picture, I described Devdas Gandhi as Mahadev. Secondly, I wrote about D.R.D. Wadia that he "ran his own private transmitter" This was a really unpardonable error which might land poor D.R.D. in jail and the only excuse I can offer is my complete ignorance of all electric gadgets in general, radios in particular. What I meant was that D. R. D. was elected member of the British Long Distance Listeners Club and the Heard All Continents" Club of America by virtue of having been able to 'receive' over 300 stations all over the world on his radio set. What I had seen displayed in his home were the verification cards from these stations and other insignia of the two clubs, and mistook them as the achievements of his non-existing 'private transmitter'

From now on the LAST PAGE may always be taken to end with the legend that is printed on tradesmen's bills, "E. and O. E." Errors and Omissions Excepted!

★

A Peep Into The Future

Telegram from Stalin to Churchill dated January 1, 1945:—

"Arrived in Calais. Come over, Winston. It is quite safe."

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins...

The Man Who Discovered Vitamins

The world owes its knowledge of vitamins to the great British scientist, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S. Here, Bryan Brooke, F.R.C.S., a young surgeon who worked in Sir Frederick's laboratory at Cambridge, tells you about his early association with the scientist, and Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins himself adds a postscript.

****

On a summer's morning several years ago three medical students stole up to an empty laboratory in the Biochemical Department at Cambridge University. They had recently taken to smoking and were rather disturbed by the sensations it produced...the sweating and the uneasy, half-hungry feeling in the stomach. One of them had discovered that similar sensations were felt when the level of the sugar in the blood started falling below normal. Did smoking, then, lower the blood sugar? That was the question these three were out to answer as they set to work in the laboratory.

The experiment was in full swing—one undergraduate puffing manfully at a large cigar while the other two jabbed his fingers with needles to procure samples of his blood—when the door opened and a short, slim, venerable figure entered. We stopped our experiment abruptly—the blood practically froze on the undergraduate's fingers—for the man who entered was none other than Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, the famous Professor of Biochemistry. We held our breath as he approached, and we prepared ourselves for the inevitable inquiries as to why we were using the laboratory without permission.

'What are you doing?' he said, coughing as the smoke from the cigar tickled his throat. We explained our experiment.

'That's an interesting idea,' Sir Frederick said, smiling at our youthful efforts. 'Let me know what you discover.' Then he walked away, leaving us slightly embarrassed but impressed by the sympathy which a truly great man could show with beginners.

Well, I expect that is the last time I shall receive encouragement from a President of the Royal Society. Though there were only a few occasions on which I met him face to face, Sir Frederick was often to be seen in the laboratory where his friendliness and modesty must have been obvious to the most casual observer. I believe it is this modesty which accounts for the fact that his work is comparatively unknown outside scientific circles. After all, he did put vitamins on the map, and that was only one of his great contributions to the science of nutrition and the relief of disease. I would like to tell you about his discovery of vitamins.

Hopkins's Famous Rat Experiment Of 1912

For a long time it had been known that certain diseases, in particular scurvy and rickets, occurred when men lived on a poor diet. Nobody knew why this was so, but there was no dearth of conjecture on the subject. As early as the middle of the eighteenth century, an enterprising British naval surgeon, called Lind, had experimented with the diet of the sailors in his frigate and decided that scurvy was due to some deficiency in the diet on which his men lived. This opinion was acted upon by Captain Cook, who kept his crew healthy by giving them fresh fruit. But in the middle of the last century, Pasteur's discories had turned men's mind to bacteria, with the result that infection came to be considered the cause of all disease, inadequate diet merely lowering resistance to bacterial invasion. Nobody, of course, succeeded in demonstrating the bacteria responsible for scurvy or rickets. At the beginning of this century, opinion was beginning to veer back to the deficiency point of view again, when in 1912 Hopkins made some rats famous in an experiment that established the existence of vitamins.

Now, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates are the three basic compounds in food from which the body is built up. Hopkins gave some young rats a diet which at that time was considered 'balanced'—it was not ordinary food, but consisted of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates in their pure chemical state. The young rats failed to put on weight—in fact they looked pretty wretched, although they were receiving what was reckoned to be an adequate diet. The next step Hopkins took was to add small amounts of milk—under an ounce—to this daily diet. Though this small amount of milk did not appreciably increase the amount of carbohydrate, fat, and protein, the effect was remarkable. The animals rapidly put on weight—started growing again in fact. Hopkins thus proved that a chemical substance, which the body could not form itself and so must be included in the diet, was vital for growth to continue and therefore for life itself, and also that only very small quantities of that substance were needed.

The conception of vitamins was entirely due to Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins. And his experiment established beyond doubt the existence of the accessory food factors. As this first vitamin was not at that time identified chemically it was simply called Vitamin A. Very shortly, other vitamins were discovered, and Lind's surmise as regards the cause of scurvy proved to be correct; for Vitamin C, from fresh fruit and vegetables, was found to cure scurvy. Actually it fell to two Norwegians to describe this vitamin, but they could never have done this if Hopkins had not told the world of the existence of these essential substances.

So when you hear that a beneficent government insists on a free issue of cod-liver oil for your children at home, remember that it is because Hopkins told us our children could not grow without vitamin A. When you read that a ship has unloaded a cargo of oranges in these inlands....it is news, thanks to the work of Hopkins.

Your children and you, yourself, would probably be less healthy but for Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins.

Postscript By Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S.

One is sometimes asked what really are these vitamins?In an attempt to answer this I will venture to start by saying what they are not. Not infrequently one meets with people who say, sometimes almost with asperity: 'Why all this fuss about vitamins? We did very well without them before they were discovered.' These people evidently class them with the newly discovered drugs which are administered to prevent or to cure conditions of ill health or disease. The real situation is, of course quite different. The body of each healthy individual contains the necessary vitamins, though in very small amounts. The body, however. is unable to make these substances; and. in the absence of supplies from without, harm to the body would result. This is why the necesary vitamins must be in the food supply and therefore their supply becomes an important factor in the problem of nutrition.

Another erroneous view sometimes met with concerning the action of vitamins is that they protect' from extraneous causes of disease: I have recently seen in print the statement that an individual lackng in Vitamin C will 'catch' scurvy: the fact, of course, is that scurvy, like other deficiency diseases, arises in the body itself and is due to the failure of activities which depend on the presence of the vitamins.

Vitamins are widely distributed among natural foods, but unfortunately the distribution is irregular, some containing too little of this or that vitamin. In civilised countries, however, in more normal times, those people with an adequate purchasing power commonly consume a variety of foods and so obtain an adequate amount of each.

Experimental science from its very nature is always progressive. Its history shows that its pace tends to accelerate rather than diminish, to-day this is still true. During the war, the efforts of a multitude of scientific investigators have been concentrated on its needs. Nevertheless, though thus engaged, they inevitably discovered an enormous number of new facts which will prove of great importance after the war.

There is one aspect in the growth of science which has perhaps been especially characteristic of its developments during the present century. New facts and phenomena are suddenly revealed which are completely different in kind from what was previously known and could not have been predicted. I would instance the extraordinary penetrating powers of X-rays, the existence of a substance so remarkable as radium, and the wonderful story of radioactivity, which followed and which ultimately led to our understanding of the structure of atoms.

I must, of course, add the revelation of wireless rays and the way they have been shackled for the benefit of humanity.

Turning to biological science we find it, too, has gone through its revolutionary periods. Who among the biologists of the last century would have thought that the microscope would come to reveal definite structures within the fertilised ovum, each of which can be shown to carry some definite feature of the inheritance which that ovum would 'in vivo' have transmitted.

I could mention other biological discoveries, but I will confine myself to what we have learned concerning nutrition of the body. To the majority, even of those who had been students of nutrition, the realisation of the existence of vitamins was felt to be revolu tionary and for a considerable time complete disbelief in their importance was freely expressed. What is especially remarkable about vitamins as nutritional necessities is, of course, the extremely small amounts in which they exercise their indispensable influence. Surprising today, even to the earlier workers concerned with them, is the relatively large number of vitamins which the body requires, each exerting its own special function. A highly satisfactory aspect of the progress made in this field is due to the synthetic skill of organic chemists. As you will know, it has proved possible to make the more important of the vitamins artificially in any desired quantity. The proof of their existence, apart from its own practical application, has awakened to a remarkable degree the study of human nutrition in all its aspects. Previously such studies had almost ceased to exist.

I will end with the expression of a personal conviction: I feel sure that we have not yet reached the peak of what can be known concerning nutrition. It is quite possible that further studies may revolutionise the subject as unexpectedly as did progress in the subjects I have earlier instanced.

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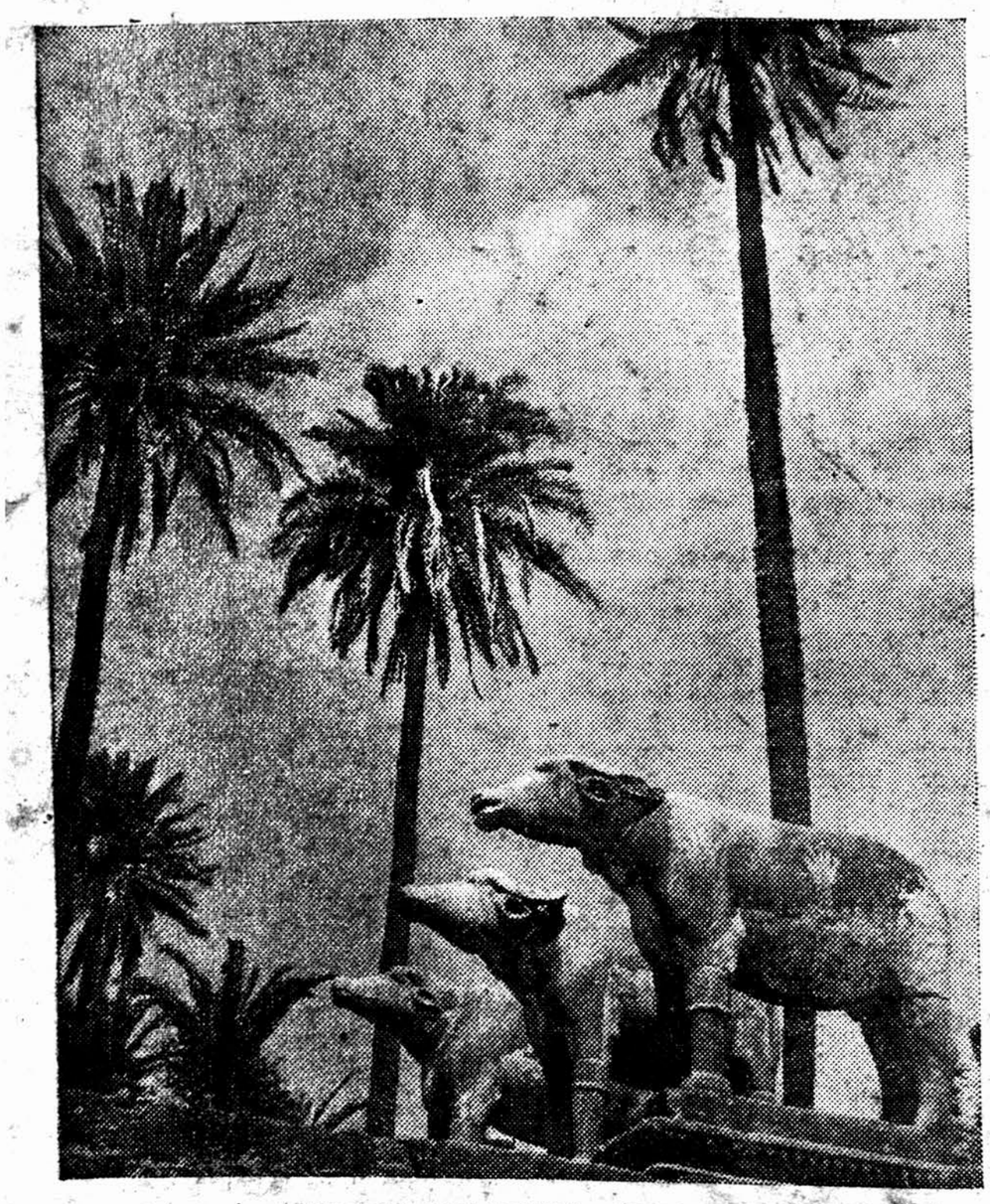
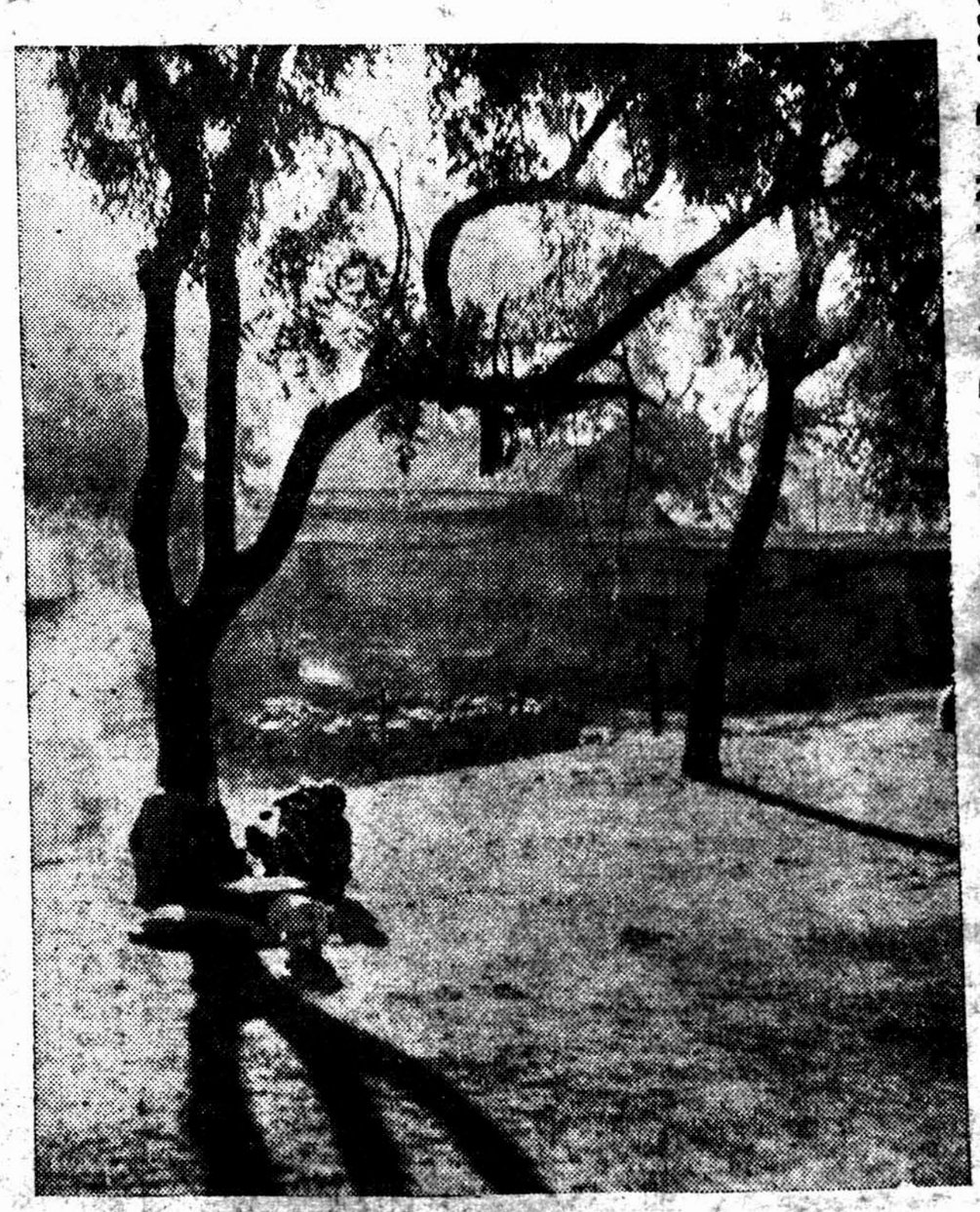


"TREE DEMONS"—MT. ABU.
—*Mazher S. Master.*



NOONDAY MEAL
—*M. Desai.*

LONDON— CITY OF THE WORLD

War Drives Away Insularity

By THOMAS BURKE

London has always, from its earliest days, been a cosmopolitan city. Always its gates have borne the salve of hospitality to all friendly comers.

From the twelfth century when familiar figures of the London streets were merchants and manufacturers from Flanders, Genoa, Lombardy, Venice, Gascony, the Canaries, to the present troubled days, it has had its foreign quarters, and its inns and hotels have heard all the languages of East and West. And through the centuries between, the persecuted sons of freedom have always found in its streets a safe asylum.

But to-day it is even more the city of the world. It is not only the centre of Britain's own fight for the good life; it is the rallying point of the United Nations and the seat of the Governments of many of the occupied countries.

Foreign Influx

In different corners of London you find that the people of these countries, like the exiles of all time, have managed to bring with them, or have built around them, some little substance or atmosphere of the homeland. Thus London is dotted not only with official centres, but with social centres, information bureaux, and so on, for the different nations, and in these spots of the heart of London, London seems very far away. Each country has its own Press, and the news stands are hung with journals representative of Russia, France, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, the Netherlands and China, in their respective languages for their compatriots, and some in English to tell Britain what they are doing.

Foreign restaurants London has always had, but within the last three or four years many of a new kind have been opened by refugees from Nazi brutality. Polish restaurants have appeared, offering new dishes with strange names. Numerous Greek restaurants have appeared Hellenic, Salonikan, Athenian and Cretan; and restaurants of Norway and Denmark, Holland and Czechoslovakia. These places are patronised not only by their nationals but by Londoners, who are thus getting contact with the ways and tastes of many different peoples.

In London's main streets and in the parks the languages of all these countries are heard, as well as the accents of the American West, the South, the Middle-West and the East, and the accents of the Dominions. Language schools are busy, and the bookstalls carry all sorts of dictionaries and conversation-manuals never seen before, as well as booklets on Basic English and guides in different languages to English manners and customs.

Colourful Uniforms

But with all these aids, and with the readiness of the Londoner to go out of his way to help his partners, little contretemps still arise through mishearing or mispronunciation. As with the Norwegian sailor I met on a train going to Dorking, who thought he was on the way to the place he wanted, which was Barking. Or the French refugee who had never before seen London, and who entered one of the taximan's shelters in the belief that it served the purpose which little buildings of a somewhat similar style serve in Paris.

In these rather drab days the uniforms of Britain's partners do London a service with their variegated and vitalising colour. They give Piccadilly Circus at midday an air of carnival. And they are everywhere; nowhere in London to-day can one be entirely among English people. Buses, bars, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, tubes, clubs, park seats, picture galleries, other people's houses —in all of them one is sure to hear strange accents or see strange uniforms.

Go to a concert, and one sits among half a dozen different uniforms, and sees complexions ranging from the blond of Scandinavia to the deep black of some of Britain's Colonial troops.

One will hear half a dozen different languages, as well as a lot of English which is almost as strange. Sometimes there is exchange of opinions between Londoners and exiles, and it is a little ironic for the enemy that those in combination to defeat his foul creed should be brought to closer union by an enthusiasm for his own Handel or Bach or Wagner.

New Understanding

London is the richer for this contact, and for the occasional conflict of ideas and prejudices. Cosmopolitan as it was in the past, it has never before had so many members of so many friendly-disposed countries in its streets. English insularity, that nineteenth-century defect, has now completely disappeared. People of Britain can perceive the defects of the people of other countries without giving themselves airs, and can suffer the mention of their own without retorting "You're another!"

This does not mean that London and her guests are going to like everything about each other for ever after, or even that they fully understand each other. That is neither necessary nor possible. But if they can't understand, they can allow. They can acquire a knowledge of the other fellow, and learn to be tolerantly aware that in his ways and tastes he is often incomprehensible —and has a right to be.

And that is what Britain and her partners, in their London encounters, are learning to do. Some of them don't like London, and don't like English ways, and Londoners have now reached the point where they can hear them say so without ruffling their feathers. That attitude will be more useful to both sides in peacetime than a lot of false pretence of blood brotherhood, identity of interests and complete understanding.

Nazis Face Last Phase Of War

German Morale Cracking

The greatest factor in the lives of the German people to-day is the Allied air bombardment of the Reich. Compared with this, interest in the great battles on the Eastern Front is negligible.

He continues: The fall of Kiev and Odessa and the retreat from Leningrad to Narva were greeted with a bad-tempered shrug of the shoulders, but otherwise the Germans hardly mention the war in Russia except to complain of postal delays, particularly in the announcing of casualties.

The Carpathians are still at the other end of the world for the average German, but every citizen is affected directly or indirectly by bomb warfare. This is the focal point in a picture of the state of German morale which I have built up by weeks' study of enemy newspapers and the testimony of many men and women who have come from Germany and told me of their experiences. Bitter quarrels between the evacuated from towns and their hosts in the country have died down before the realisation of the nationwide catastrophe. Complaints have been forgotten in the peculiar apathy which has turned the German people into a race of sleepwalkers.

'A Bigger India Rubber'

One man told me how a worker in Berlin's industrial quarter Tegal turned to him early one morning as he watched the blazing skeleton of the factory and said: "You see it is all bad luck. Someone said 'I will rub out their cities', but unfortunately other fellows have a bigger India rubber."

With the food situation steadily deteriorating, with the threat of an attack in the West and defeat in the East hemming them in, and heads bowed beneath the storm of Allied bombs from the air, the German people face the last phase of the war. Who can accurately describe what they think and feel? The nearest attempt one can make to sum up briefly brings out one inevitable conclusion. The German people are tired and worn out in their hearts and defeatist and are concerned more with their own problems of what to eat and where to buy clothes than with the progress of the war.

They will continue the war to the bitter end, because their leaders have got them to believe that surrender means annihilation, because they still believe in the invincibility of their army and because of the regimented might of the Gestapo against which their ill-organised and petty discontent can have no chance of success. German morale to-day is the same as the German morale of 1918. The year 1918—with one difference: this time there is a man capable of preventing any break. His name is Heinrich Himmler and he will use every weapon at his disposal to carry out his mission.

The German people will not crack until their armies are defeated decisively in the field, but when that day comes there will be no mercy for them. Some 14,000,000 foreign slaves working in Nazi factories are waiting and living only for that moment when they can wreak upon their oppressors the bloodiest revenge history has ever known.—("Daily Telegraph.")

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